

The Cornell Countryman

AGRICULTURAL

INDEX

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Volume XXII

Number 2



WEAR
ON THE
WOMEN

Saving mother's eyes



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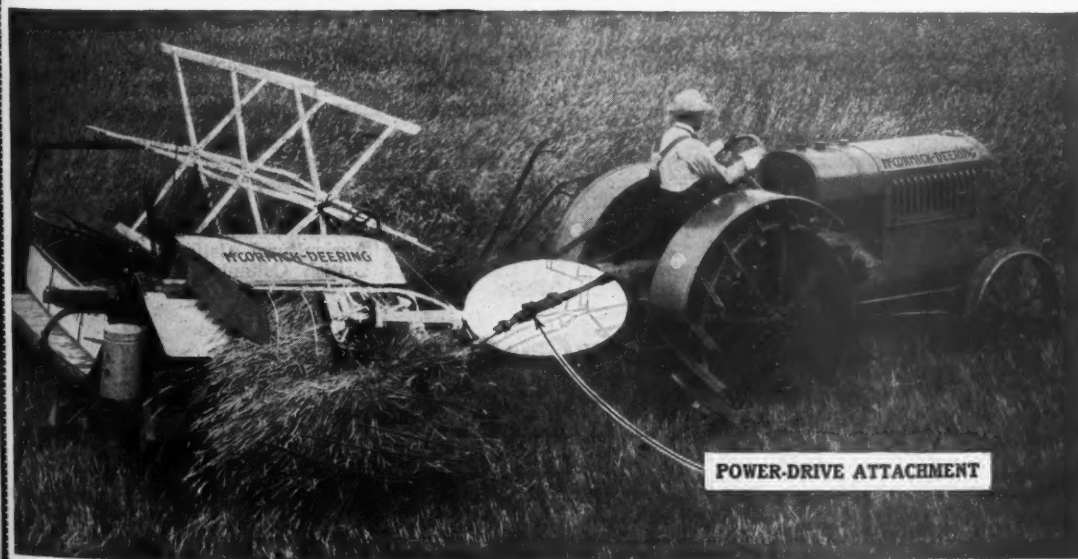
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Send for our book on successful swine raising written by J. A. McLean, A.B., B.S.A., for five years Head of the Animal Husbandry Department in Massachusetts Agricultural College, for four years Head of Animal Husbandry Department in the University of British Columbia, and now in charge of our Live Stock Service and Educational Work.

The Quaker Oats Company

1611 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Chicago, Illinois

Contents and Contributors

November, 1924

Farm Credit 41

By William I. Myers, professor of farm finance at Cornell. Professor Myers—more commonly “Bill”—had both his B. S. and Ph. D. degrees conferred upon him by Cornell University, the former in 1914 and the latter four years later. “Bill” has been doing some tall investigating of farm credit conditions in New York state recently, the results of which he broadcasted from WGY at Schenectady last September. The number of favorable letters which he received as a result have convinced us of the soundness of the policy he outlines in this article, and we pass it on to you as worthy of your closest consideration and thought.



Where the Shadows Seek the South..... 43

By Professor R. A. Emerson, head of the department of plant breeding at Cornell. Professor Emerson is a graduate of Nebraska from which he received his B. S. degree in 1897. Since coming to Cornell in 1914 he has been particularly interested in the subject of plant heredity especially in connection with different varieties of corn. A recent trip to South America in search of strains of corn previously unknown resulted in the discovery of a number of such varieties. The present article, written in a delightfully informal style, presents a few of his first impressions of South America, its people and its countries, in an impressionable and altogether unconventional way.

By Their Works 45

By H. A. Stevenson, supervisor of the Cornell farm study courses. “Steve”, as he is popularly known about the hill, was graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1920 and has since then built up and supervised the junior project and farm study program to a point where its influence in many farm

communities thruout the state is undeniable. An old editor of THE COUNTRYMAN, “Steve” has the happy faculty of expressing himself in a clear, readable style, of which the present article is an excellent example. Frequent personal touches gleaned from his close contact with farmers all over the state make the present writing extremely interesting.

Why Practice Forestry 47

By Professor A. B. Recknagel. This is the second installment of Professor Recknagel’s article dealing with the uses of, and the replacement of, wood. The conclusion logically reached, that only in the field of forestry lies the solution to the problem, offers an interesting field for conjecture as to just how much forestry a farmer can afford to practice anyway.

Editorial 48

Former Student Notes 49

Campus Countryman 61

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There's a tumbledown mill by the streamside,
A weather-beaten affair,
Where the spirits of all good millmen
May linger, lonely, there.

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXII

NOVEMBER, 1924

Number 2

Farm Credit

Agricultural credit

By W. I. Myers

THE STORY is told of an aged farmer who, realizing that his end was near, called his wife to his side to tell her whom he wished to have as pall bearers.

In naming them over he included the feed dealer, the implement dealer, the store keeper, the blacksmith, and a couple of other merchants. His good wife looked troubled, and finally, after assuring him that she would carry out his wishes, asked him why he included only merchants and left out all his good neighbors. "Well," replied the farmer, "These men have been carrying me all my life, and they might as well carry me to the end."

In too many cases, this story reflects the actual farm credit situation, even today. Whenever expenses exceed receipts, credit in some form becomes necessary. There is no system in farming in which the receipts exceed the expenses every month in the year. Even in dairy farming there are some months when the cows are dry and the milk checks small, but the farmer's family insists on eating and wearing clothes just the same. In crop farming, the receipts are largely in the fall, and more credit is necessary to carry the expenses until the crops are harvested and sold. Hence, credit is as necessary for farm production as for other business. It is important, therefore, that the credit necessary for agricultural production be obtained as economically and efficiently as possible.

A study of actual farm credit conditions in a typical dairy farming region in Tioga County, New York, showed that these farmers could pay nearly two-thirds of their year's expenditures for business and living without borrowing. For the other third, some form of credit was necessary. Country stores were the most important source of this credit. About *three-fourths* of the necessary credit for these dairymen was obtained by buying feed or groceries or other things "on time," to be paid for at a later date. About one-fifth of the necessary credit was obtained by giving notes to merchants or relatives, or neighbors—persons other than banks. Less than one-twelfth of the credit necessary to carry on farm production was obtained directly from banks.

Similar conditions were found in a crop-growing region in Genesee County, New York. Here also it was found that credit in some form was necessary to finance one-third of the year's expenditure, and here again, country stores were found to be the most important sources of credit. About one-half of the necessary credit was "store" credit, about one-fourth was obtained by notes to others

than banks, and about one-fourth by notes to banks.

In both regions, only a small part of the credit necessary for farm production was obtained directly from the institutions whose most important business is the selling of credit, that is, *the banks*.

As a part of this same study, information was obtained from country merchants in these same regions as to the costs of the "store" credit that they extend. The average costs for different kinds of stores were found to run from

about 11 to about 21 per cent per year, the average of about 180 stores of all kinds being 13 per cent. The principal items of cost were interest, accounting, collection and bad debts.

The business of merchants is to sell goods. They are equipped to do this, and can do it efficiently. They are not equipped to sell credit, and cannot do it economically. When they are asked to extend credit, the costs are included in the price of goods and are borne by the people who buy them. When a merchant sells cheaper for cash, the customer who gets credit pays for it, as he should. When a merchant sells at the same price either for cash or credit, the cash customer is forced to pay for part of the credit furnished to others. A large part of the necessary credit now being used to carry on farm production is expensive and

inefficient store credit. This situation is not good for merchants, for bankers, or for farmers.

The merchant is blamed for the high cost of retailing. A large part of this cost is credit. A merchant can and should do business on a smaller margin for cash. The merchant who charges the same price for cash as for credit is literally encouraging people to ask for credit.

An important part of the banker's business is selling credit. He is equipped to do this, and can do it at a lower cost than the merchant. The banker lends only to those who have a reputation for paying their bills promptly, and so saves the costs of collection and of losses from bad debts.

A feed store is an excellent place to buy feed, but a poor place to buy credit. It is just as sensible to go to a bank to buy feed as it is to go to a feed store to buy credit.

Farm profits can be increased by increasing prices or by decreasing costs. The individual farmer cannot change prices, but he can reduce costs by more efficient production. More efficient financing of the credit necessary for farm production offers one way of reducing costs.

There are four fundamental planks in a program for sound efficient financing of farm operations. The first one

The Big Four in the Farm Credit Situation

The fundamental planks in a platform for efficient financing of agriculture, according to Professor W. I. Myers of the farm management department, are:

"Pay cash.

"Buy in quantity.

"Buy when the commodity is cheap.

"Borrow at the bank if credit is necessary."

is "Pay Cash." In paying cash a farmer can make a double saving. He does not buy what he cannot afford, and he gets a cash discount on what he does buy. If your store will not give you a cheaper price for cash, go to the one that will. Cash stores are making rapid headway in all lines, and they have come to stay.

The second plank in this program of sound financing is "Buy in quantity." Discounts are usually given for quantity purchases, making a further saving possible.

The third plank is "Buy when the commodity is cheap." It is good business for dairymen to buy a large part of their year's feed requirements in summer when demand is slack and prices are usually low. It pays to figure out your probable needs. By buying in quantity, for cash, and when feed is cheap a saving can be made in three ways: a cash discount, a quantity discount, and a saving in price by buying when the commodity is cheap.

But perhaps you can't pay cash. That brings up the fourth plank in this program for more efficient farm financing. "Borrow at the bank, when credit is necessary." Any farmer who has saved a little money, is honest, and has a reputation for paying his debts promptly, can get credit at his bank more cheaply than from his feed or fertilizer dealer.

The answer to the farm credit question in New York State is the greater use of banks by farmers for the credit necessary to carry on farm operations. The banker will usually be glad to cooperate. It is his business. The banker cannot be asked to furnish credit, however, unless the farmer is willing to do his part. In building up credit standing with a bank there are several things that a farmer should do.

1. Be prompt in looking after obligations on or before the date they are due. Promptness costs nothing and is worth much. The easiest way to lose credit is to let a note run overdue. The man who won't pay without compulsion must continue to pay someone to collect his bills.
2. Pay cash. Don't run store accounts. Few things hurt a man's credit like a lot of small bills.
3. Furnish your banker with a credit statement at least once a year. A credit statement is a summary of

one's property and of his debts. The College of Agriculture has prepared a form for taking a farm inventory and making out a credit statement that will be sent free to anyone who will use it. The banker who is asked to lend a farmer money is entitled to confidential information as to his financial position. The farmer needs the credit standing that a credit statement will give him.

4. Borrow to make money. Borrowing to buy feed or fertilizer on which to make money is good business. The profit to be made will put the farmer in a position to repay the loan when it is due. Borrowing to buy luxuries is not wicked, but is dangerous. A hard luck story is poor security for a loan.

5. Keep a bank account. The first step in putting a farm on a business basis is to open a checking account. The second step is to use it. A farmer who keeps a checking account is asking a bank to do a good deal of book-keeping for him without charge. In fairness to the bank he should avoid overdrafts, and should try to keep enough of a balance in his account to pay the bank for its trouble. The advantages of a checking account are so numerous that they should appeal to every business farmer.

6. In borrowing money present your plans in a business-like way. This means making out a financial plan of your farm so that you can tell about when the loan can be paid.

7. Get acquainted with your banker. Personal contacts and a better understanding of the other fellow's problems help to grease the wheels of business.

8. Be a good farmer and live within your income. In closing let me emphasize the fact that this program for more efficient farm credit does not propose *more credit*, but *more efficient credit*. There never was a time when farmers needed to be more careful of the things for which they go in debt. But credit in some form is necessary for carrying on farm production. It never was more important than now to use the most economical form of credit.

Buy carefully

Buy for cash

Borrow at the bank, if necessary

A Yoke of Steers

A heave of mighty shoulders to the yoke,
Square patient heads, and flaring sweep of horn;
The darkness swirling down beneath their feet
Where sleeping valleys stir and feel the dawn;
Uncouth and primal, on and up they sway,
Taking the summit in a drench of day.
The night winds volley upward bitter-sweet,
And the dew shatters to a rainbow spray
Under the slow-moving cloven feet.

There is a power here that grips the mind—
A force repressed and inarticulate,
Slow as the swing of centuries, as blind
As Destiny, and as deliberate.

They will arrive in their appointed hour
Unhurried by the goad of lesser wills,
Bearing vast burdens on.

They are the great
Unconquerable spirit of these hills. —D. B. H.

Where the Shadows Seek the South

Recollections of an "Americano" in Search of Cold Weather Corn in South America

By R. A. Emerson

THIS account of my trip to South America, as will be apparent a few paragraphs further on, began as a report on corn growing there and particularly on the corn collections brought home. But now that it has been written, I find that it is in no sense such a report. Nor is it a complete account of what I saw and did in the countries visited. Such an account must needs tell of the cities as well as the country, of magnificent public buildings, of hotels, theatres, and art galleries, of automobiles, cabs, and street cars, of harbors and ships, of beautiful *plazas* and *avenidas*. But my pictures of South America are of far stretched pampas, of narrow mountain gorges, of barren hills, of snow-capped peaks, of mountain lakes and rivers, of Indian huts, Indian towns, Indian farms. Of course, the people of the cities interested me, their mode of living and of travel, but Buenos Aires, Santiago, and Lima are not so different from our own cities, except in the prevailing language spoken, and scarcely less foreign than our own New York.

I went to South America to collect corn. An official report should, therefore, deal with the types of corn found, tell how and under what conditions they are grown, give statistics of acreage and yields, show how corn is harvested and marketed and to what use it is put. Such a report must describe our collections, indicate what it is hoped may come of them, and perhaps even outline a plan for incorporating their desirable characters, if they have any, into some of our corn types.

This is not such a report. There is some, even considerable, of the corn story in it. But it deals with folks and fields and hills quite as much. It was written for my amusement on the home voyage, at times when I tired of looking out across the sea or down into the pale greenish blue of submerged bubbles, at times when I could not persuade any single soul of all the passengers that playing deck games with me was a better way to forget the heat of a tropical voyage and the discomforts of a boat evidently built for the North Atlantic than was sitting in the smoking room under an electric fan, drinking cocktails to keep cool, while complaining about the heat. Even now, as we are nearing California, I am still writing to amuse myself. The heat of the tropics has been left behind. The officers and crew have changed their white uniforms for ones of heavy blue—when the captain changes, they all change—and the passengers are wearing overcoats. But now it is too cold for deck games, just as a few days ago it was too hot, so they still sit in the smoking room and drink cocktails to keep warm.

The trip to South American countries was undertaken by Mr. F. D. Richey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and myself with the object of bringing back corn (1) which might be of economic value, directly or indirectly, in certain parts of the United States, and (2) which might be useful in further genetic studies. We hoped also

that becoming somewhat familiar with agricultural conditions in South America, particularly as related to corn culture, might be of value to us in our work with this plant.

We left New York City February 2 and reached Buenos Aires February 20, 1924. We were in Argentina until March 3, when we entered Chile. We reached Bolivia March 23 and left April 1 for Peru where we remained until April 30.



Adobe Indian Huts and Walls at La Paz, Bolivia

Three trips were made from Buenos Aires into the corn belt of Argentina. On all of these, we were accompanied by Mr. Thomas Bregger, formerly a graduate student at Cornell and now in charge of corn breeding for the Argentine government. The first trip was to Atucha, about 75 miles northwest of Buenos Aires. Here we visited the *estancia* of Señor Florencio Atucha, said to be the largest corn producer of Argentina. His holdings amount to about 25,000 acres divided into perhaps 100 farms, all worked by renters, the land being devoted almost exclusively to corn. These farms are rented for one-third the crop, but the owner gives close personal attention to them.

The second trip was to Rosario and nearby towns some 175 miles northwest of Buenos Aires. Our trips in this region were made in company with Sr. F. E. DeVoto, *Agronomo regional*, whose work corresponds in a way to that of our Farm Bureau agents. Here we visited the so-called American farm of Dr. Cejarza. It is called an American farm because, unlike most farms of this region, it is devoted to several crops and to live stock. Here is a large dairy of Holstein cattle, herds of Berkshire hogs, several breeds of poultry, fruit orchards, and fields of alfalfa and corn. In fact, however, it is in no way typical of North American farms but rather the show place of a wealthy Argentinian.

At Casilda, near Rosario, is the *Escuela Nacional de Agricultura* under the direction of Sr. Silvio Spankenburg. Here we were able to see growing a number of the earlier varieties of North American corn and to compare them with the Argentina flint corns commonly grown in the region. Among the American sorts were a few commonly grown in New York, which I had sent thru Mr. Richey to Mr. Bregger. Most of them were much too early for this locality. This, together with the fact that the early

part of the summer had been unusually dry, made them a sorry looking lot. Cornell No. 12 and other varieties of about the same season, or somewhat later, notably Lancaster Sure Crop, were found to be doing very well. The growers of this part of Argentina have need of an early maturing variety to be planted late in case the early plantings are injured by grasshoppers, and Mr. Bregger had asked for early American varieties, but most of the kinds sent him are obviously too early and too small for latitude 33° S. in Argentina.

After having seen some of the larger establishments, it was interesting to visit one of the numerous small farms of the region. At Carcarañá, on the small farm of Sr. Humbert, Mr. Bregger's experimental corn plants were seen. The long season of this latitude makes it possible to extend breeding operation over a considerable period. Corn planted early in October was ripe at the time of our visit, late in February, or in about 5 months. Plantings made November 15 were in blossom late in January and self- and cross - pollinations had been made by Mr. Bregger. His plantings of January 4 were beginning to tassel on February 23. It was an interesting diversion to assist Mr. Bregger for a few hours late in February in doing work which I am accustomed to do in August. I was also interested to learn that, altho corn pollen is very short lived and it is not ordinarily thought possible to transport it for any considerable distance, Mr. Bregger had brought pollen successfully from a variety grown some 200 miles farther north. This was accomplished by pulling the tassels when the first pollen was beginning to shed and keeping them fresh as one might do with cut flowers.

The third trip made into the corn belt of Argentina was to Enrique Lavalla, about 250 miles southwest of Buenos Aires and an equal distance from the coast, and to Torricito, about 25 miles from Enrique Lavalla. Here, at about 36° S. latitude and near the edge of the corn belt, we found on the *estancias* of the Campion Bros., a type of farming not yet common in Argentina. The Campions have introduced successfully many North American methods. Their three *estancias*, comprising about 22,000 acres, are run by superintendents under their close personal direction. Here there is no renting for a share of the crop and no effort to make "show places." They had previously been in the cattle business but are nearly out now, only having a mere handful of some 1,700 Shorthorns left on their farms.

One of their principal interests is Poland China hogs, of which they had 15,000, not counting the pigs under six months of age. When hog cholera struck the place about three years ago, the Campions erected, under the supervision of Dr. Craig of the Indiana Experiment Station, what is said to be the only serum and inoculation plant in Argentina. Since then they have apparently been successful in controlling the disease which, directly or indirectly,

has reduced the number of hogs in the country as a whole to less than 25 per cent of what it was previously.

The crops grown on the Campion farms are wheat (2,000 acres), alfalfa (10,500 acres), and corn (9,500 acres). All the pasture land for both cattle and hogs is in alfalfa. The corn is largely hogged down. The Campions differ from the majority of Argentina corn-belt farmers in that they grow dent corn exclusively. From the top of a knoll and standing on the hood of the automobile to get above the corn in one of their fields, nothing but Reid's Yellow Dent was to be seen in any direction for as far as I could look.

We collected little seed corn in Argentina, but arranged with Mr. Bregger to have samples of the principal types grown there sent us later. I am not sure that the Argentine flint corns will have particular value anywhere in the States, but it seems worth while to find out what may come

from crossing them with some of our own types. The Amargo variety, grown farther north than our trips took us, is said to be more resistant than most varieties to the attacks of grasshoppers and other insects.

The first of March, just as the pre-lenten carnival was beginning, we left Buenos Aires for Santiago, Chile. As we traveled westward, corn fields became less and less the dominating feature of the landscape and their place was taken by grass lands and hay stacks and herd after herd of cattle. Almost all the cattle are Shorthorns or Shorthorn grades. Only a single

large herd of Herefords was seen and no Angus or Holsteins were in evidence. There was little to break the monotony of this vast level pasture land of Argentina, a land so level that the lack of surface drainage ways results in numerous shallow lagoons evidently the breeding places of many species of water fowl.

The drier parts of Western Argentina were crossed at night and at sunrise of the following morning the glistening snow-covered peaks of the Andes seemed near at hand as we entered the town of Mendoza with its adobe walls and houses, its irrigated gardens and orchards, and its famed vineyards of wine grapes. Here were seen our first South American Indians. At Rio and Santos, Brazil, many Negroes were seen and many even of the "whites" showed plain evidences of Negro blood, but scarcely an Indian feature could be made out. The population of Buenos Aires is cosmopolitan, much of it of recent European origin, but there was little evidence of either Negro or Indian mixture. But at Mendoza Indians and Indian mixtures were everywhere, some of them ragged, all of them dirty, and with little of the picturesqueness of the Indians seen later in Bolivia and Peru.

The Andes, crossed in one day's journey between Mendoza, Argentina and Los Andes, Chile, were disappointing. Perhaps I had expected too much. But, lacking wholly the forest cover of our Eastern mountains, there was little

(Continued on page 55)



Indian farming at Huancayo, Peru, with wooden plows which seem merely to scratch the surface of the stony soil

University extension

"By Their Works——"

How New York Farmers Go to School at the State College Without Leaving Home

By H. A. Stevenson, Supervisor, Cornell Farm Study Courses

"Consider for yourselves the importance of this work which the extension divisions are doing in training men and women to look toward centers of information for that which they need. Such training means more than increased knowledge on their part. It means more than doing something better than it would be done otherwise. It means more than thinking straighter and talking more intelligently than would be possible without the information. Far more than all these things it means the establishment of a new point of view. It means the habitual recognition, alike from those who have gone to college and from those who have never gone there, of the fact that the sources of knowledge of the world are open to them and can be freely employed by them for their purposes."

—E. A. Birge, President of the University of Wisconsin

WHEN Daniel Gray's father died, leaving him without help on his four-hundred-acre farm in Eastern New York, it was to his personal friend whom he had never seen, at the College of Agriculture, that he turned for advice. He asked the College if in duty to his wife and children he should stay on the farm.

Daniel Gray isn't his name, but that doesn't matter. He asked his question of a man he had never seen, but in whom he had confidence through several months of a correspondence course given as a part of the extension service of the College of Agriculture. This is only one incident that shows the confidence of those who take Cornell Farm Study Courses in the men who handle them.

In nearly every county of the State this winter farmers will spend their evenings studying some branch of the farm business with the help and guidance of the College. Seated by the lamp in the evenings they will study books and bulletins, and when the chance comes they will do the work outdoors that will be reported to their instructors at the College. These instructors will carefully read and return the reports with definite suggestions for putting the courses to work.

The men at the College who handle the courses are familiar not only with the technical side of their specialties, but from their own experience and their travels about the State, they know as well the practical difficulties of the man on the farm. Often, too, they pass on to one farmer ideas that another has sent in, making the courses a real exchange of practical information.

That such acquaintanceships, made wholly by mail, are useful is shown by the many letters of appreciation the College gets from those who take its courses. It goes with-

out saying that not all the benefits that study courses bring are reported to the College, but many are.

New practices most frequently reported, by those who took the ten study courses given last winter, were the use of improved equipment, selection of stock or seed, and a

new habit of observation and study. Next in frequency came changes in cultural methods, improved rations, and more careful grading of products, with a resulting increase in prices received. The next change most frequently reported was the rearrangement of rotations or plans of farming, and then prevention of disease. Several persons reported rearranging fields or buildings, and some started to keep accounts.

"Built feeders, water stands, and hoppers; selected own breeders and sorted own culls; dipped birds and used carbolineum for first time; dissected fowls; improved success in chick



RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

Ralph Space, a farmer near Dryden, N. Y., with his calves, raised since he started the Cornell farm study courses.

raising and egg production; topped market for eggs as result of greater care in handling."

"Kept manure hauled out and spread; rearranged crop rotation to benefit the soil; reduced labor of working by enlarging fields; reduced time and labor necessary for chores by rearranging barns; started complete set of cost accounts to determine what to do and what not to do; decided to move to larger farm when opportunity presents; background useful in many farm problems."

"Have tried to use three horses instead of two wherever possible and found it of real benefit."

"The difference in method allows 1,344 plants to be put in the same area that 560 took up in the past. If this doesn't increase the yield it certainly ought to. We have bought some tile and in a few days expect to start steriliz-

ing half of a tomato house as an experiment. If it is successful we probably will tile the whole plant."

"One of the most important things I learned from the course was the grading and packing of eggs for shipment. Since using your methods, I am receiving from ten to fifteen cents a dozen more for my eggs. Your feeding methods have also increased my egg production from 20 to 30 per cent, at the same time reducing my feed bill 40 per cent, and by applying sanitary and other measures you advocate, I have been successful in eliminating diseases, lice and mites from my flock. I have had an average 74 per cent yield from October 1 to date and hens all in the best of health."

"Rearranged fields: benefited by less labor in hauling from field and a more nearly even rotation. Am endeavoring to raise more cash crops. Have cut down the dairy to what I can carry in a normal year. This saves having to sell stock at a low price when roughage gets short, or having to buy hay at a high price. I now understand better the necessity of proper labor distribution both for men and horses, and from study as well as experience find that with farming where it is at present a farm must be handled efficiently or go under."

These are only a few quotations from the many letters received last year.

Of course the main result gained by all these changes

was a better return from the farm and a more satisfying life.

The sacrifices made to keep up study courses are another story in themselves, and show how this help from the College is valued.

"To get all the crops in, care for thirty-six head of cattle and two horses and do all the milking and haying, kept us busy from 4:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. I gave ten minutes a day to my lessons, but couldn't find time to write them."

"I have had more or less sickness in my family ever since I started the course. I have lost many a night's sleep in preparing and studying my lessons; that is how much I think of it. My only regret is that I could not finish in the time allowed. I wanted that College certificate so badly, but I would not part with the knowledge I have gained for ten certificates."

This winter the College offers eleven separate study courses. They cover farm management, orchard fruits, poultry husbandry, sheep and wool production, farm mechanics, milk production, vegetable gardening, beekeeping, pork production, vegetable forcing, and small fruits. Others in agricultural business and marketing are being written and will soon be ready. Any resident of New York State may enroll by filling out an application blank showing that he can put what he studies into practice, and by buying the required textbook. The College is glad to send information about study courses on request.

Do You?

Do you ever sit there thinking
With your slippers on at night,
While the crimson embers flicker
With your pipe in your teeth held tight?

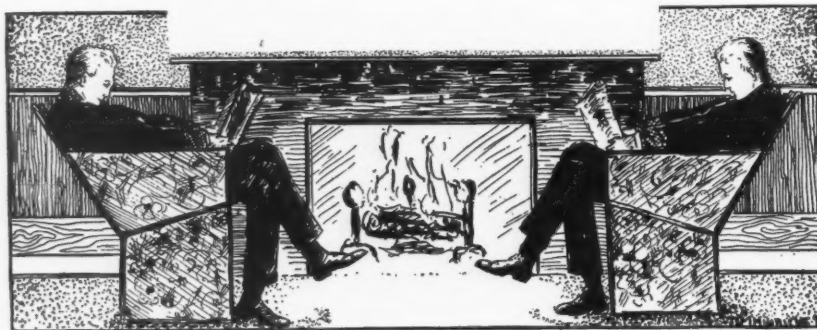
Do you ever sit there thinking
Of the endless hurrying throng,
Of the hustle, the bustle, the spoiling
Of the gold-chasers all day long?

Do you ever weary of faces
Lined with scheming, dull with care,
Lined with pride, devoid of pity,
Lined with lust and savoir-faire?

Do you ever sit there wishing
That you might return again,
That you might go back to a meadow
That was far from the haunts of men?

Where there is no showy seeming
Where the flowers that grow are real,
Where the soil of God's green acre
Gives day upon day a square deal?

M. L. G.



"Why Practice Forestry?"

By B. B. Recknagel

Part II

THE previous installment of this article endeavored to set forth some of the essential facts with respect to wood as a necessity. The article so far has stressed the development of the attitude towards forests from the time they were regarded a menace and an obstacle to progress, to the present viewpoint of conservation. It has been pointed out that the baby's crib is wood; man's last resting place, the coffin, is wood. From birth to death in this, the Age of Progress, no other material affects each one of us in so many ways.

And yet a great many people think of wood as wood, without realizing that there is as much difference between different kinds of wood and their uses as there is between different kinds of people and their uses.

The solution of the problem of diminishing supplies of raw material for the industries dependent upon wood, is the production of more crops of wood. This cannot be done in a year nor in ten years, but at best requires several decades for the most rapidly growing kinds and a century or longer to produce the big timber to which we have been accustomed. The problem, in short, resolves itself into the practice of forestry. The simplest definition of forestry is as follows: Forestry is the raising of repeated forest crops and the proper utilization of these crops. In other words, "Forestry is farming applied to woodlands."

When applied to woodlands of the entire United States it means nation-wide protection of all forest lands in private ownership, cutover as well as timbered. This is the most urgent thing. The present cooperation of the federal government with the states in fire protection should be increased. Adequate protection on a basis of 25 per cent by the federal government, 25 per cent by the states, and 50 per cent by the landowners might ultimately cost the government \$2,250,000 yearly.

Not only does forestry involve the protection of the forest from fire, important as this is, but there must be, in addition, a definite and well-balanced program. The adoption of such a program has been urged by public-spirited citizens for a number of years and gradually there is evolving from the mass of suggestions a definite line of reasoning which includes among the main points three chief items. These are, first, that public ownership, whether federal or state or municipal, should be doubled, that is, from the present 21 per cent to approximately 40 per cent of the forest area or a total of 186,000,000 acres of

forest land in the United States. In order to accomplish this, public forest ownership of all kinds should be extended. The federal government should administer for forest purposes all the present public lands suitable for this purpose and should acquire additional lands, whether by

purchase or by exchange. Then as regards the state, the counties, the towns, the municipalities, the villages, and even the school districts, all these should be encouraged in the acquisition of public forests. But when all is said and done and all public bodies have acquired the land that they need there will still be an hiatus of 60 per cent of the forest area aggregating nearly 280,000,000 acres.

Private forest lands will always be an important part of the United States forestry program and whatever forest policy

is adopted should offer every reasonable encouragement to timber growing by private land ownership, thru the force of enlightened self-interest and commercial gain.

This brings up the second great point, the adjustment of taxes. At present forests are taxed just as any other commodity, and as a result a crop which requires decades to mature is on the same basis of taxation as one which requires months. Taxes must be adjusted to the long-time nature of the timber crop. This question is one of state jurisdiction and its importance in a forestry program is generally recognized.

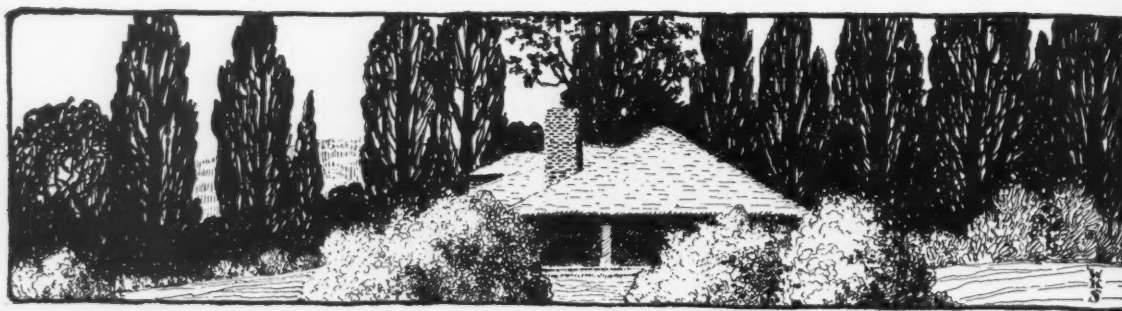
The third most important point is encouragement of forest planting by public aid and advice. The federal government should offer financial cooperation with the states in growing nursery stock to be distributed at cost for this purpose. The states should maintain large forest nurseries and the local communities should set an example in forest planting.

Other points in a well-balanced national forest program are enlarged research facilities in timber growing and timber use. Congress has seen the wisdom of forest experiment stations which are similar to the agricultural experiment stations. These should be extended and the facilities for studying the many technical and industrial problems involved in the use of wood should also be enlarged.

There remains the need of popular education in the conservation and growing of wood. It is not possible in this instance for the people to shirk the responsibility and pass it on to federal, state or other officials. There is no "George" to whom the job can be left. Every person res-

(Continued on page 58)





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Incorporated 1914

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CATHERINE A. DOYLE

Ithaca, New York

November, 1924

WILL the 20th amendment to the Constitution of the United States affect farm labor? Here is a prolific subject for debate in the innumerable hot stove leagues thruout the country this coming winter. Here, too, is a good place for those who talk less and think more, to do some mental scrambling. Here are the facts:

The 20th amendment is a bill passed by both houses of Congress, which if ratified by two-thirds of the state legislatures specifically gives to Congress the power "to limit, regulate, and prohibit, the labor of persons under 18 years of age." This product of a group of earnest humanitarian souls, whose deep sympathy for the poor working boy or girl far overbalances their sense of economic justice, does not limit or confine the power of Congress to legislate solely with respect to occupations employing children to their detriment. Far from it! The gates are flung wide open and the path is made easy for a sentimental Congress to pass laws prohibiting a boy under eighteen from assisting his own father with the haying, or a girl from helping her mother with the housework.

In the proposed amendment the Federal government seeks the establishment of a uniform law covering child labor in every state in spite of the fact that child labor laws moulded to fit the actual conditions found in the various states are in successful operation in practically every part of the union. Yet Washington presumes to make laws better fitted to each particular case.

Here is a pretty duplication of laws, state and federal,

affording opportunity for the rapid expansion of another government bureau with its attendant swarm of office holders and mounting expenditures. Is the situation so urgent that the states cannot enact legislation suitable to meet the varying conditions of agriculture, of the manufacturing industries, of education, and of sentiment, prevailing within its own boundaries?

And why should we concern ourselves in the matter? Because the amendment is a direct blow at agriculture. The census figures show that out of a million children gainfully employed in this country, over two-thirds are in some manner connected with the farm, on which an idleness enforced by law is quite as unwelcome as is involuntary servitude.

In many sections of this state there are splendid people rich in womanhood and manhood and character who are poor in this world's goods, and they and their children must work to provide the necessities of life. Many of them are farmers who have seen more days of healthy hard work than they can number. They will be among the first to realize the peril of a measure condoning their sons in laziness. Far better might they encourage them by cooperating with the Junior Extension Agent or Club Agent in putting across one of their varied projects on the farm or in the home.

In fact, we have a strong suspicion that the proponents of child labor legislation started something which they did not have the power to finish and that the proposed amendment, falling under the influence of that portion of Congress dominated by the employees of child labor, was wilfully cast in its present distasteful form in order to preclude the possibility of the passage of the amendment.

And so while we are heart and soul for the close regulation of harmful child labor, we cannot quite fathom these so-called "humanitarian" motives which would remove the opportunity for work in order that the youth of the land may grow up strong, honest, and industrious. We cannot but be reminded of the old saying that "the devil always finds plenty of mischief for idle hands to do." Let's give the devil his due but not overdo it.

COURTESY is an asset anyone may acquire. Following this lead we are only too glad to mention that the picture used as the frontispiece of the October issue was contributed by Francis M. Porch '24, and to express our thanks to both Mr. Porch and Mr. G. R. Van Allen who was the author of the poem appearing beneath the picture. The frontispiece and the contents cut, used in the present issue, were secured thru the courtesy of Professor W. C. Baker and his assistant, Miss L. C. Garrett of the department of floriculture.

THERE are still a few copies of the index to articles and authors for 1923-24, to be had for the asking. If you have not as yet received your copy and want one, just drop us a line and make your wants known.



Former Student Notes

'99 B.S.—George Clothier is running his 893-acre farm at Florence, Kansas. His specialty is stock raising.

'05 B.S.—Jay C. Hungerford, who has been teaching at Westford, will teach agriculture at Livingston Manor during 1924-25.

'08 B.S.—Vaughan MacCaughey was recently chosen as regional director of education for Region Twelve, Boy Scouts of America. The position is a new one for the organization and in his work, MacCaughey will have charge of training courses and educational programs, especially in cooperation with colleges, universities, normal schools, and rural institutions throughout the region, which comprises the States of Nevada, California, Arizona and Utah. MacCaughey is a member of the National Council of the Scouts and a special field commissioner for the California Scouts. His address is the Phelan Building, San Francisco.

'09 B.S.A.—S. F. Willard, Jr., is with the Fiske Seed Co., 12, 13 Fanueil Hall Square, Boston, Mass. He has been department head and cataloguer for the past seven years.

'09 B.S.A., '13 Ph.D.—Tanamo Odaira is associated with the Osaka Higher Commercial School, in Osaka, Japan.

'12 Sp.—David B. Moses is president of the Royal Palm Landscape Co., who are landscape contractors, nurserymen, and florists at Palm Beach, Florida.

'12 B.S.—Silas H. Crounse, Jr., is the head salesman for the General Laboratories of Madison, Wis. He was very much in evidence at the recent Dairy Exposition at Milwaukee. His present address is 10 Vista Road.

'12 B.S.—Jacobus C. Faure is professor of entomology in Transvaal

Ward Comstock '20 B.S. was electrocuted June 14, 1924, while measuring a pile of pulpwood at the mill of the International Paper Company at Van Buren. He was standing on the ground holding a steel tape which was blown against a 33,000-volt power line.

University College at Pretoria, South Africa. He and Mrs. Faure announce the arrival of their second child, a daughter, on August 3. They reside at 39 Martha Street, Pretoria.

'13 B.S.—John R. VanKleek has recently formed a partnership with Wayne E. Stiles of Boston, Mass. They are designing and building twenty golf courses in various parts of the United States. One of their projects includes the building of two new towns in the state of Florida. The office of the firm is at 97A Newberry Street, Boston, Mass.

'13 B.S.—Ephraim C. Crippen was married on September 11 last to Miss Lois E. Bayley of Tonawanda, N. Y. They are now living at Brockport, N. Y.

'14 B.S.—Edwin G. Bishop is now in the Bond and Mortgage Department of the Coral Gables Company of Miami, Florida.

'14 M.S.—Arthur E. Potts is in charge of dairy husbandry at the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, Canada.

'14 B.S., '20 Ph.D.—Professor Harry H. Knight, assistant professor of entomology and curator of the insect collection at the Farm School of the University of Minnesota, has left Minnesota to accept a similar position at Iowa State College.

'14 B.S.—Raymond R. Jansen is

teaching vocational agriculture in the High School at Medina, N. Y.

'14 B.S.—Harold F. Keyes, formerly in the real estate business in Rochester, is now managing the United States Gypsum plant at Oakfield, N. Y.

'15 M.S.—H. B. (Heine) Steer is now a Forest Supervisor in the Indian Forest Service, having been with this organization since 1915. His address is Box 676, Hoquiam, Washington.

'15 B.S.—William Creifields, Jr., who has been with the New York State Fire Insurance Company as its assistant secretary at Albany, N. Y., is now with Crum and Forster, general agents, at 110 Williams Street, New York. He is living at 46 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

'16 B.S.—Morris Greenberg received his M.D. degree from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital. He is at present an intern at the Prospect Heights Hospital, Washington Avenue and St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.


'16 B.S.—E. W. Borst has changed his address from 15 Beacon Street, Boston, to Framingham Center, Mass. He is still with the American Forestry Company.

'16 Ph.D.—Dr. Heinicke of the pomology department is traveling in Switzerland.

'16 B.S.—J. Laurence Bacon was promoted last April to assistant general manager of the glass works of the Whittall-Tatum Company at Millville, N. J. His address is 512 Columbia Avenue.

'17 B.S.—At the recent annual meeting of the Kansas American Legion, Frank Haucke of Council Grove, Kan., was elected State commander, the second Cornelian so far to hold such a position.

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'17 M.S.—F. Grant Schleicher was married to Florence C. Kelsey, June 12, 1924.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Lamoureux have a daughter, Alice, born on September 13. They are living in Mansfield, Ohio, where he is an architect with offices at 120 Mohican Building. Lamoureux says Alice will register with Davy about 1942. Mrs. Lamoureux was formerly Dorothy A. Balliet '18 Ex.

'17 M.F.—G. Morris Taylor writes from Atlin, B. C., Canada, where he is in the photograph business.

'17 B.S.—George S. Kephart is forester for the Orone Pulp and Paper Company of Bangor, Maine. He was married to Miss Pauline Maisch of New York City, on September 14, 1924.

'17 B.S.—William A. Hoffman is an entomologist with a survey which is being made by the International Health Board in the Republic of Haiti. He can be reached through the sanitary engineer of Haiti at Port au Prince.

'17 B.S.—Ruth E. Davis is house di-

rector this year at Prudence Risley Hall where she may be addressed.

'18 B.S.—William V. Carver was married on September 6 in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Marian D. Townsend of that city. After a honeymoon at Cape Cod, they are now living at 50 Orange Street, Brooklyn.

'18 Ex.—Oliver W. Holton, who recently became president of the London Dog and Bird Shop, Inc., at 300 Fifth Avenue, New York City, sailed early this month for Europe to bring back a consignment of rare birds. He is still engaged in breeding and importing game and ornamental birds at Twin Brook Game Farm, Middletown, N. J.

'19 B.S.—W. D. Comings has been with the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. since October 1, 1922. His work consists primarily in acting as an agent in the purchase of timber lands.

'19 B.S.—John N. Spaeth was recently named assistant professor in the forestry department of the college of Agriculture. He returned to Ithaca after having been for some time assistant to director of the Harvard University Forest. He plans to make growth studies of various woods and may establish sample plots in typical forests about New York State in order to gather data on the varying rates of growth of different trees under changed conditions.

'19 B.S.—F. Le Roy Manning received his master's degree from the New Jersey State College in June, and is now teaching agriculture at Swedesboro, N. J. Write him there.

'19 Sp.—Miss Louise Solberg is studying for a D. S. degree at the botanical laboratory of the University of Kristiana, Norway. She is majoring in plant pathology and her address is Kobbervik, Drammen, Norway.

'19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Loede, Jr., announce the arrival on July 11 of Arlene Anne Loede. They are living at 320 Moore Avenue, Leonia, N. J., and Loede is assistant engineer on the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs.

'19 B.S., '21 M.S.—Mrs. William W. Frank (Marion Priestly '19) is now living at 733 Durkee Street, Appleton, Wis.

'19 B.S.—William Soskin is organist in the new Newton Theatre at Newton, N. J. His engagement to Julia Gilston was recently announced.

'20 M.S.—W. H. Brittain is a professor of entomology at the College of Agriculture, Truro, N. S., Canada. He is a regular contributor to the *Scientific American*, a Canadian paper.

'20 B.S.—Fred Tresselt has just started a seventy-acre goldfish farm in western Maryland.

'20 B.S.—Norman T. Newton, who is studying at the American Academy, Porta San Pancrazio, Rome, Italy, recently returned from a three-months trip through northern Italy.

'20 B.S.—R. S. Green is manager of the George H. Peterson rose and peony farms of Fairlawn, N. J. Bob has a daughter born May 25, 1923.

'20 B.S.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of John M. Watt to Beatrice E. Hendry of Los Angeles, Cal. Watt is doing investigational work on the Ewa plantation, Oahu, Hawaii. The marriage will take place on October 25. The couple will be at home in Ewa, after November 25.

'20 B.S.—Abraham Coan is now located at Hickory, Pa., where he is supervisor of agriculture in the Mt. Pleasant Vocational School.

'21 B.S.—Gerald L. Preston is principal this year of the Union School at Cadyville, N. Y.

'21 B.S., '22 M.F.—Henry B. Bosworth is employed as assistant supervisor in the forest service on the Gila National Forest, New Mexico.

'21 B.S.—Leslie M. Shepard was married to Margaret S. Campbell on October 16. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd will be at home after December 1, at Caldwell, N. J.

'21 M.F.C.—W. Ten Eick, still with James D. Lacey & Co., was transferred to the Savannah office during the early summer.

'21 M.S.—A daughter, Ruth Harriett, was born on the 28th of July to Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Knapp of Port Byron, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—John E. Connolly is a special field assistant with the Ontario County Farm Bureau, with headquarters at 113 North Main Street, Canandaigua, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Frank B. Mitchel is selling insurance in New York City.

'22 B.S.—After spending the summer as a counselor in the Buffalo Girl Scout Camp located in the Allegany State Park, Cornelia S. Walker has



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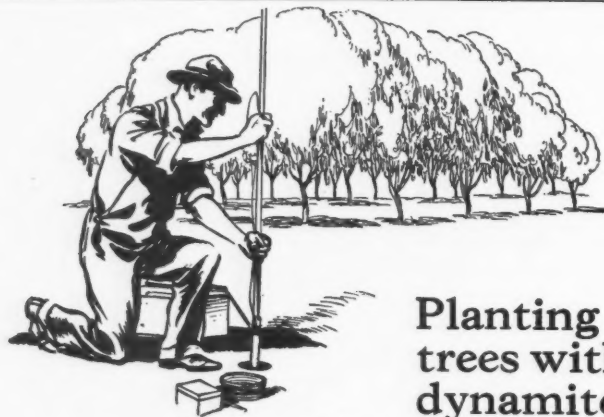
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taken the position of home demonstration agent for Madison County, N. Y. She is living in Oneida at 426 Broad Street.

'22 B.S.—Fred B. Morris, who was a junior extension agent in Erie County, is now farm bureau agent in

Oswego County with headquarters in Oswego, N. Y.

'22 B.S., '24 B.S.—Homer C. Odell was married on August 8 to Gladys Bretsch '24, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Homer L. Bretsch of Locust Hill, Long Island. They went for a honey-



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The practice of using dynamite for tree-planting has the endorsements of the leading orchardists for the following reasons: (a) the explosion of the dynamite in the soil shatters and mellowes it; (b) the roots are able to penetrate deeply and widely and obtain an abundant supply of plant food; (c) the shattering of the subsoil makes it porous and absorbent, and also provides for aeration—an important factor in plant life; (d) trees planted in dynamited ground grow faster, yield earlier and produce a finer grade of fruit; (e) planting trees in dynamited ground is a practical, efficient and economical method.

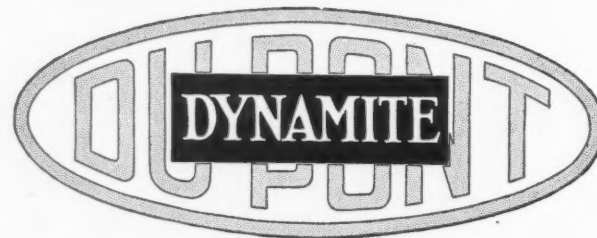
Dynamite is also used extensively to rejuvenate old trees and vines. The explosion opens up the subsoil, revives growth and remedies root-bound conditions.

Other uses of dynamite in agriculture are: Land-clearing, ditching, subsoiling to improve soil conditions; blasting to control erosion and to stop washes; to fill gullies, and for the vertical drainage of wet places.

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moon trip to Bermuda and are now living in Mineola, N. Y. Odell is manager of the Nassau County Farm Bureau.

'22 B.S.—Raymond T. Huls is working as a landscape designer at Bronxville, N. Y. His address is 26 Palmer Avenue.

'22 Ex.—Douglas Moorhead recently married Helen Patterson. They are living at Moorheadville, Penna.

'22 B.S.—Darwin C. Smith and Miss Ruth Winifred Northrup, Arts '22, were married October 12, 1924, in Ithaca. They will reside in Lodi, N. Y.

'22 M.F.—H. B. Bosworth is now a Deputy Forest Supervisor. He was until recently on the Santa Fe, but wrote that he expected a transfer in October to the Tusayan where he would be connected with timber sales.

'23 B.S.—Arandjel Stojilkovitch is with the Ministry of Agriculture and Waters in Belgrade University, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. He has just spent two months in a school of cooperation, and announces that the cooperative movement is going strong in Yugoslavia.

'23 B.S.—Lee Huey is teaching Agriculture at Horseheads, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—Bennett O. Hughes, who was formerly in the forestry service office at San Francisco, is now assistant forester at Sisson, Calif.

'23 B.S.—"Phil" Wakely and "Chris" Carlson were married in Sage Chapel this summer and are living in Ithaca while "Phil" gets his Masters. Mr. and Mrs. Wakely collaborated on the Kermis play a few years ago and won the prize.

'23 B.S.—Arthur Carrol Mattison is located in Canea, Crete. He is rendering the people of that part of the island a great service in giving them an opportunity to buy Henry Ford's products.

'23 B.S.—L. H. Reineke passed the Civil Service examinations last spring and has received an appointment as Junior Forester at the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C.

'23 B.S.—Robert P. (Bob) Hamilton was married to Ruth H. Cook (Arts '24) during the famous month of June. The ceremony was performed by Bob's father, of Rockland Lake, N. Y. Bob is with the State Department of Farms and Markets at Albany, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—Ken Spear writes from Boreas Pond Camp, Blue Ridge, N. Y., where he is one of a party cruising a 10,000-acre tract on property of the Finch Pruyn Paper Co. He expects to be there until Thanksgiving.

'23 B.S.—R. E. Thompson is temporarily located at Great Barrington, Mass. He is in the employ of the Massachusetts State Forest Service, and at present is working primarily with forest nurseries and other phases of reforestation.

'23 B.S.—Celina R. Kelly is dieti-

tian in the Physicians' Hospital at Plattsburg, N. Y. Her address is 116 Court Street.

'23 B.S.—A. Anne Ryder is teaching physics, Latin, and biology in the High School at East Pembroke, N. Y. Her address is Box 67.

'23 B.S.—"Dot" Delany is home bureau manager in Chenango County. She makes her headquarters in Norwich.

'23 B.S.—John Vandervort, Jr., is at the University of Illinois doing poultry extension work. His address is 703 Indiana Avenue, Urbana, Ill.

'23 Ex.—John Lang Button of Ithaca was married September 17, 1924, to Miss LaMarre Hanson of Du Bois, Pa. They will reside at 107 Farm Street, Ithaca. Mr. Button is associated with his father in the J. B. Lang Engine and Garage Co.

'23 B.S.—Gertrude Hicks is an assistant dining room supervisor for the New York Telephone Company and is living at 1317 Roosevelt Avenue, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—George A. West is an instructor in the department of Farm Management at Cornell. He has started work on his degree of Ph.D.

'24 W.C.—Y. T. Melvin has been appointed as butter inspector from Cornell, to help with the inspection of the eight hundred thousand pounds of butter which the U. S. Navy Department is storing. He is located at the Bertha Cooperative Creamery Co., Bertha, Minn.

'24 B.S.—Charles N. Abbey was married to Miss Florence Baker of Ithaca, on September twenty-seventh. They will live at Albion, N. Y. Mr. Abbey is assistant farm bureau manager in Orleans County.

'24 M.S.—Alfred H. Rishoi, who was a member of the faculty of the dairy department at the University of Washington, has returned there and is now in charge of the course in dairy manufacturing. His address is Walla Walla, Wash.

'24 B.S.—Clarence Kokuski has been awarded the Lockland Fellowship in botanical research at Washington University, St. Louis. He will work in plant morphology. The fellowship is worth about seven hundred dollars a year and carries with it access to the Missouri Botanical Gar-

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dens, which contain about 820,000 species of plants.

'24 B.S.—"Betty" Beals is back working for a B.A.

'24 B.S.—Fred H. Glann has a position with the Purina Feed Company at St. Louis, Mo. Glann recently made a trip through the east by auto and stopping off at Ithaca for a brief visit. He attended the convention at

Atlantic City, which was held by members of the feeding industries throughout the country.

'24 Ex.—Florence Hess and Harold Clum, formerly an instructor in Plant Phys. were married in June and are living in Porto Rico, where Mr. Clum is a Professor of Botany in the University of Porto Rico.

'24 B.S.—Charles W. Skeele will be

the field representative of the Cornellian Council during the coming year. His headquarters will be at The Knoll, Ithaca.

'24 B.S.—Walter Stevens is studying economics and business administration in the Franklin Marshall School of Business administration at Lancaster, Pa. His address is 572 West Lemon Street.

'24 M.S.—George J. Druckerman holds a position with the Kimberley-Clark Company in connection with their pulp manufacture at Neerah, Wis. Druckerman's minor report, entitled "Sources of Pulp in North America" was printed in the *Paper Trade Journal* for June 5 and June 12, 1924, at pages 44 and 36 respectively. Druckerman received his M.S. degree from Cornell in June, 1924, having majored in Chemistry and taken his minor in pulp and paper.

'24 B.S.—Marion Roberts is teaching in the science department of the High School at Camden, N. Y.

'24 W.C.—Gordon E. Creighton is in business for himself in Elmira, N. Y. He makes soft cheeses and sells them on the Elmira market.

'24 B.S.—"Hank" Arnold, last year's manager of the Hockey team, is running his father's farm at Rushville, N. Y.

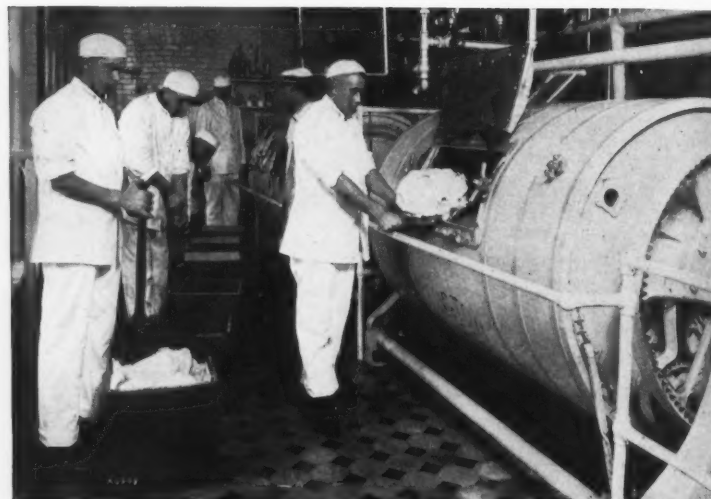
'24 B.S.—John E. (Gil) Gilmore, last year's business manager of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, was married on November 1 to Dorothy Vivien Packard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Elden Packard, of Albany, N. Y. Gil certainly has the best wishes of his many friends, both those who are still here at Cornell, and those away.

'24 B.S.—Gerald Martin is farming with his brother, Richard Martin, at Lima, N. Y. He is keeping cost accounts for the farm management department.

'24 B.S.—Eleanor F. Bayuk is taking graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. She plans to go abroad in February for a six months' visit. Her address now is 2319 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

'24 B.S.—Walter Richman is in the traffic department of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and living at 31 Tenth Avenue, Haddon Heights, N. J.

'24 B.S.—A. J. Lewis, Jr., is now the superintendent of the manufacturing



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end of the Treat Creams, Inc., located at Paterson, N. J.

'24 B.S.—Leon Packer, formerly on the Varsity fencing team, is now teaching agriculture in the high school at Union Springs, N. Y.

'24 B.S.—M. W. Yale has been appointed to the position of City of

Ithaca Bacteriologist made vacant by Mr. Wall's resignation. Mr. Yale comes to the city work after several months in the Auburn laboratory of the Dairymen's League. The city work has been transferred from the hospital to the bacteriological laboratory at the station.

'26 Ex.—Gerald R. Merrill and Miss

Edna C. Stilwell, both of Ithaca, were married May 3, 1924, at Binghamton, N. Y. They are now residing in this city.

'26 Ex.—Jeanette ("Jean") Dunsmore was married to Mr. Joseph C. Gardner, Cornell '22, on the 23rd of August at her home in Hudson Falls, N. Y. They are at home at 1801 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Where the Shadows Seek the South

(Continued from page 44)

of the compensating ruggedness of our Rockies. A sparse vegetation of dry-land grasses and of low, xerophytic shrubs, rounded, sloping hills of clay, gravel, and sand, muddy rivers—these were all so different from my notion of what the Andes were like that the almost continuous view of snow-capped peaks in the distance—Anconagua rises more than 22,000 feet above the sea—could scarcely reconcile me to the fact that these were the far-famed Andes. And yet we were traveling on a narrow gauge railroad, much of the way at a grade of nearly 3 per cent and in places on cog rails with a 12.5 per cent grade, and reached an altitude of nearly 9,000 feet. And, even more perplexing still to one from the Northern hemisphere, was the indisputable fact that the snow and ice, even at the end of summer, March 2, extended far down the south side of the mountains and still farther down lay in patches on the south side of rocks and ravines. Here, too, my own shadow, tho falling to the west in the morning and to the east in the evening, perversely enough, kept to the south of me at noon. Of course, I knew that shadows fall to the south in the Southern hemisphere, but *my* shadow had never behaved so before! Then, for the first time, I realized why, tho "straight" enough morning and evening at Buenos Aires, I had invariably been "turned around" at noon.

Santiago, like Buenos Aires, has many lovely places, but with such things this account is not concerned. One thing, however, interested me much. Here for the first time I learned that not merely huts and walls, but large and good looking houses can be and are built of adobe blocks. By means of a whitened or tinted exterior they are made to resemble concrete structures. I experienced more than my usual interest in cities when I saw one such imposing "concrete" structure being demolished. Why shouldn't I? Hadn't I as a boy lived for some years in a sod house on the edge of the Nebraska sand hills?

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From Santiago a trip was made into South Central Chile, first to Angol, then on to Temuco and Gorbea, 39° S. latitude, and back a little way to Cura-Cautin in the foot hills of the Andes. Thruout this journey we were accompanied by Mr. Bullock who is now in charge of the Methodist Agricultural Mission School at El Vergel near Angol. He not only speaks Spanish—I heard a sermon by him in that language the Sunday we spent at El Vergel—but also speaks the dialect of the Araucanian Indians of Central Chile.

Mr. Bullock is a graduate of Michigan Agricultural College and also studied at Wisconsin University. He was formerly employed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to study agricultural conditions in Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, and Peru.

In Central Chile we collected corn of two general types. One, a small seeded flint, grown by the white farmers and said to have been introduced from Southern Europe, the other a still smaller type that has been grown by the Indians for numberless generations. The native corn

found on Indian farms, when on a horseback ride out from Gorbea, planted early in November was ripe in the middle of March, about 130 days from planting. The country about Cura-Cautin is much more a lumber than a farming district. We were told that we would find no corn worth while there, but horseback rides among the hills revealed numerous small patches of native corn grown by Indians in enclosures formerly used as paddocks for live stock. Even in these places where the soil should have been relatively fertile, the stalks rarely measured over five or six feet in height. This corn should prove to be adapted to cool climates, for here at between 2,000 and 3,000 feet altitude and within 15 miles of the snow-capped volcano, Llaima, the weather is prevailingly cool and frosts had occurred in the mid-summer month of January. Moreover, for us the corn found here may have an advantage over that from equally cool parts of Bolivia and Peru because of its adaptation to a length of day not greatly less than that of our corn belt.

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Not all of our time was spent looking for corn. Bargaining with Indians out in the hills or with the no less shrewd keepers of pawn shops in town for silver ornaments made and worn generally by the Indian women or for woolen blankets spun and woven by them is a time consuming process.

In this part of Chile the hills are heavily timbered or show evidences of having been recently cut over. Here also one finds frame buildings prevailing in the towns and even the Indian shacks in the hills are largely of wood. Rail fences are everywhere. This is in striking contrast to the adobe fences, adobe houses, adobe stores, adobe Indian huts of Western Argentina, Northern Chile, and all those parts of Bolivia and Peru visited by us.

Central Chile is not by any means the worst place in South America. The Indians seem fairly well off; many own their farms. The strong German element in the white population may well add stability to the region. The government of Chile is strongly centralized and tho there was a bad political situation, the elections held during our stay seem to have supported the president and his liberal views. Anyway, things seem to

be done in Chile, as if someone were looking after them. In fact, my greatest complaint against Chile is its rough gaited saddle horses and ill-fitting saddles. Perhaps they fit the horses well enough but they were not made for me.

My stay in Santiago, on returning from the south, and the brief visit to Valparaiso where the boat was taken north to Antofagasta was not without experiences of interest, but I pass them over as not belonging with what I am here writing about.

At Antofagasta I found one feature of the place so dominating that other noteworthy things failed to impress me much. Had I visited the interior towns of Peru before seeing Antofagasta, doubtless the one outstanding feature of Antofagasta would have been its perfectly good water supply, brought by the railroad company in pipe lines—not open ditches—from the melting snow 245 miles up in the mountains. But coming as I had from the modern city of Santiago, this did not impress me.

The one striking thing about the country surrounding Antofagasta is its utter barrenness. As I learned later on, this condition is quite as typical of the whole coast as far north as Southern Ecuador. But I saw An-

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tofagasta first. I had thought of barrenness as being a relative thing, a matter of how sparse the stand of cactus and thorny shrubs. But relativity has no place in the mountains back of Antofagasta. Here barrenness is supreme, absolute. While waiting the semi-weekly train into Bolivia I had time to kill; and at no place will anything die more quickly than in these Antofagasta hills of "blasted earth and blasting sky." Killing even time is a somber undertaking and I occasionally like to "enjoy" it *alone*. So I went back into the hills on foot and alone so far that I had Mr. Richey worried for fear I would miss the delightful luncheon given us by Consul and Mrs. McMillan. I went back to where I could not see the town on the narrow flat between the hills and the bay, to where I could not see the bay itself but only the hills beyond it. Here in the blazing sun I sat and smoked my old pipe and looked. And I looked not at sparse xerophytic vegetation—there wasn't even a dried up cactus in sight—nothing but hills of sand and gravel and volcanic ash. Not a sign of life, animal or plant, was visible, except for a huge black bird wheeling round and round over me, which only intensified the sense of utter bar-

renness. What a disappointment to that wheeling bird that he couldn't pick my bones on those bleak hills! I didn't miss my luncheon tho the bird did his.

If this were a real report, and if Antofagasta had any place other than a waiting station—"to wait" is *esperar* in Spanish and may be translated quite as well by "hope," an appropriate circumstance when waiting for a train in some parts of South America—if Antofagasta had any place in a report on corn collecting, I should now have to explain why it has not rained along the coast for 50—maybe it was 500—years. I should have to tell of the Humboldt current which comes from somewhere out of the Antarctic and is so cold that the little moisture rising from it is not condensed even in crossing the first range of mountains. It is fortunate that this is not a report, for I have no notion whether this explanation is the correct one or not.

(To be continued)

"Why Practice Forestry?"

(Continued from page 47)

ident in the United States must do his bit in being careful with

wood and caring for the woods. Methods of reproducing and tending forests and other technical questions can well be left to the forester. But all the work of the forester will go for nothing if the public is careless with fire and wasteful of wood. Cooperation is the key to success. It is neither desirable nor necessary for the United States to embark upon a program of strict police regulations for the cutting and harvesting of private timber. We have had a lesson of government interference in private industry and the results are not such as to encourage further efforts along this line. Government regulations which are contrary to economic self-interest are seldom effective. Under our constitutional and other limitations, public control of private forest may well be left to the exercise of the police power of the state at such time as the situation makes it necessary. But it will not come to this. With an enlightened public and an enlightened industry fully appreciating the magnitude of the problem of wood growing and the vital part it plays in the welfare of our nation, there will be no need for compulsion in the practice of forestry.

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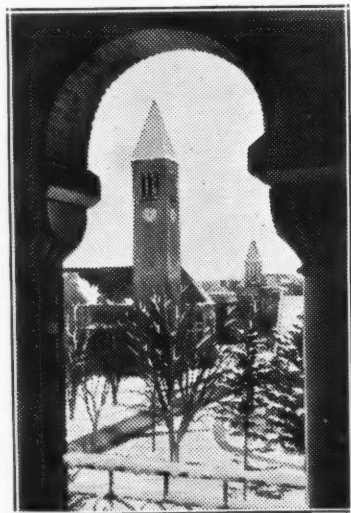
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AGGIES ENJOY THEMSELVES AT FIRST SOCIAL CONCLAVE

Saturated Cider Stirs Students to Heroic Attempts to Dance

The first Ag assembly of the year has passed into history. The august gathering (excuse me, I mean October) was held the evening of October 21st, in the customary meetin' house in Roberts Hall. The old stamping grounds once more hummed with the voices of students enjoying themselves at the good old Ag get-togethers.

George Webber, as president of the Agricultural Association, acted as chairman of the occasion. George started the year off in the right direction with an introductory talk filled with enthusiasm, which he imparted to everyone present. Among the many suggestions and announcements which he made was one which should receive the backing of everyone interested in the traditional Ag College spirit. "Every other week Cass Whitney is going to lead the Ag students in singing. When these 'Ag sings' are announced, be on hand and let the upper campus be filled with music and song. Forget your troubles and be merry with your fellow beings."

Building Program Explained

After giving announcements concerning Ag athletics, Ag honor system, Ag banquet, and the Kermis play, George introduced Dr. Betten, acting dean of the college, who gave a short and interesting talk. He first explained Dean Mann's mission in Europe and then explained the building program the college is intending to carry out. The plant industries building will be started next spring, it is hoped, but before this is done there is much to clear away from its future site. The farm mechanics laboratories and the green houses must be moved to new quarters. This means considerable hustling in order to start the work on the new building on time. When the Ag campus is built up as the present program calls for, we will have to arrange our schedules on a "geographical basis" or else install a building-to-building bus line.

Registration Facts

Dr. Betten closed his talk with some facts concerning this year's student body. There are 1,140 students registered, of whom 347 are taking home economics, 118 forestry, 105 hotel management, and 570 'straight Ag'. This year establishes the record for forestry registration. There are 539 men and 403 women registered in the college from 31 states and 14 foreign countries. About 48 per cent of the entering class have had practically no farm experience, and only about 25 per cent are farm-reared.

One of the characteristics of the Ag College, said Dr. Betten, is the spirit

HEBS-SA

Prof. C. H. Myers, J. K. Bridgen, H. V. Carrere, W. A. Flanagan, J. F. Reeves, R. T. Termohlen, G. L. Vermilye, W. K. Webber.

HELIOS

H. P. Howell, J. E. Hyatt, L. L. Kenfield, A. A. McKenzie, A. S. Mills, J. G. Miller, H. S. Palmer, R. D. Reid, D. T. Ries, Z. H. Stoughton, R. I. Young.

of cooperation between the faculty and the student body. He praised the Ag assemblies as opportunities to encourage this feeling and urged large attendance of both faculty and students.

Cass Whitney and "Wes" Thomas entertained with a few songs. They were enthusiastically encored later in the evening. "Dave" Cook made his debut as a reader of poetry. As the modern 'slangist' would say, "Dave got away big." The poem was one about a crow or a raven or some kind of a black bird; anyway they enjoyed it.

The cider and doughnuts disappeared with the customary facility, especially the cider which disappeared by the keg-full. The more frivolous and youthful ferreted out a piano-player and immediately began to tango to the tune of "Red Hot Mama." Some people do not realize what a perfectly lovely dance hall Roberts assembly really is. As George said: "If you've got the attitude, you can dance on a plowed field." The bunch had the attitude all right and would have had the floor well planed by morning, if someone hadn't started the "Evening Song" which ended a gloriously successful assembly. Watch for the posters for next month's gathering.

COPE SUCCEEDS COLLINGWOOD IN FORESTRY FACULTY STAFF

J. H. Cope has been appointed assistant professor of forestry to succeed Professor G. H. Collingwood, who resigned last June. Dr. Cope received his B. S. from Haverford College in 1912, and his M. F. from Yale in 1914. Following this he spent two years in the forestry service on the St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene National Forests, and two years in the east in private work. Dr. Cope later accepted an appointment on the Maryland state board of forestry, leaving the position of assistant forester with the Maryland service to come to Cornell. At the present time the new extension professor is busily traveling throughout the state to acquaint himself with the farm woodlot problems of New York.

MANY EXTENSIONISTS ATTEND SOD-BUSTERS' CONVENTION

Good Speeches Are Main Feature of Instructive Program

President Livingston Farrand officially welcomed the visitors attending the annual extension conference of county agricultural agents, extension specialists, county and city home demonstration agents, institute workers, and county club agents in the home economics building Monday, October 27. In his address he discussed the relationship of specialization and university training to extension work.

President Farrand stated that specialization has been carried to such an extent that it is necessary to learn to control the modern system, for overspecialization is dangerous. Specialization has advanced ahead of public knowledge, and extension workers have to contend with this in their work. Many of the people with whom they come in contact still cling to the customs of their fathers in respect to rural problems. To these people the extension worker carries the knowledge gained in the various fields of research.

Acting Dean Cornelius Betten also addressed the conference. He spoke of the importance of extension work in answering the needs of those living in rural districts.

The extension banquet was held in the home economics cafeteria on Tuesday evening.

Former Dean Bailey Talks

On Wednesday, Professor G. F. Warren '05 discussed some of the agricultural problems of Europe. Professor Warren recently returned from an experimental tour in Europe. Former Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey also addressed the conference.

Among the other speakers during the week were Byrne A. Pyrke, commissioner of farms and markets, Professor B. A. Adams, Professor R. H. Wheeler, C. E. Ladd, director of extension, M. C. Burritt, former director of extension, Dr. Nellie Perkins, Professor R. M. Adams.

The last morning of the convention, Saturday, was devoted to conferences with the administrative officers and extension specialists of the College of Agriculture. In the afternoon the delegates attended the Columbia football game as a group.

"B. A." RELATES EXPERIENCES

Professor Bristow Adams spoke at the annual conference of New Jersey newspaper men held at New Brunswick on September 29. Describing "French Newspapers As Seen by An American," he related observations made during a vacation trip through France, Belgium, and England, this summer.

LIMBS LOPPED FOR LUMBER BY CAMPING LUMBERJACKS

**Work Hard, Eat Heavy, Sleep Sound,
Policy of Foresters This Summer**

One chancing in on the Cornell foresters' camp this summer might have seen sixteen hungry individuals seated around a long table, with a large plate of "eats" in front of each, the latter rapidly disappearing. A lone platter of beans at one of the tables, and a call for them from the other end tells the story of how the beans started—but failed to survive the gauntlet, leaving at least one disgruntled appetite.

Easy Life at Tupper Lake

The camp was called by St. Murphius, patron saint of Cornell foresters, for August twenty-second, but the gang proved more than punctual and appeared on the scene at Tupper Lake on the evening of August twenty-first. Inventory proved that most were destitute of funds sufficient to pay for night's lodging but their beloved Murphius again came to the rescue in answer to their silent supplications, and provided a roadside near town for the weary ones. Mosquitoes were happily absent, but the dew was so heavy that all found it hard to get up, but did so since it was harder lying down.

Real Work Begins

A week or so later the group left Tupper Lake for the next three weeks of camp on Lake Cayuta near Alpine, carrying with them lingering memories of forests, tree-felling, forest plantations, logging camps, big meals, sooty logging locomotives, squatty brown tents and "flivvers," not to mention the fair Canuck damsels, all of whom answered to the name of Yoo-Hoo.

At Cayuta Lake, however, Murphius looked upon his followers more sternly: "No more sitting 'round the fire—this is no vacation." The class at this point became liquified and ran all over the territory—between drops—dragging with them various instruments of torture, better known to the professors as compass, chain, and Biltmore stick. But strips had to be run in straight lines despite rain, thorny locusts, hawthorn and blackberries, all of which seemed to have the adhering qualities of an insurance agent.

Indoor Sports

The sacredness of the camp was maintained, however, for pinochle, bridge, seven and a half, and horse-shoes were all indulged in freely, while a prominent forester has suggested that in the future hundred-yard dash on the hill that the pistol be done away with as starter, and in its place be substituted the phrase "come and get it." Judging from the speed shown by the embryo foresters world's records should be made daily. But quite the opposite effect was produced by the phrase "r-o-o-l-l-o-u-u-t!" Try it on one of the sons of Murphius and watch him roll over and yawn. All in all, it sure was some camp.



The Logging Crew

ATTENTION, AG PLAYWRIGHTS KERMIS PLAYS DUE DEC. 1

The Kermis Prize for an original play to be presented Farmers' Week is offered this year for a one act play. The play must be submitted by December first at the office of the dean of the College of Agriculture, signed with a fictitious name or number and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing author's real and fictitious name. The prizes are \$75 and production for the best play and \$25 for the second best. In case of a tie both plays will be produced and the money divided.

Last spring the Kermis committee thought best to substitute a one act play for the three-act play called for in the past believing more students would have time to compete if the play were shorter, also the one-act play is gaining in popularity for amateur dramatics.

Eligibility: Any student in the College of Agriculture may enter the competition by turning in an original manuscript on any subject. The manuscript must be typewritten and double-spaced.

MARY JANE AND BETTY MAKE DOMECON DEBUT

The domecon babies are here and already six months old Mary Jane has made her debut, via her carriage, on the Ag campus. She is in the best of health and her big blue eyes smile welcomes to everybody. She is at home in the apartment and is the great delight of her many mothers. Betty Domecon, fifteen months old, lives at the lodge. Betty is recuperating from a long siege with pneumonia, but promises to get well just as fast as she can.

DUTCH PATHOLOGIST HERE

Dr. Christine Berhout of the University of Utrecht, Holland, is here assisting Professor H. H. Whetzel of the plant pathology department in experiments on botrytis diseases of plants. She will remain here the rest of the term.

HOSTS EXTEND WELCOME TO ENTERING HOTEL MEN

**Elect Three to Honorary Membership
in Club of Hotel Students**

Ye Hosts met in Barnes Hall on the evening of October 15 to welcome the new students in the hotel management course. President A. W. Dunlap '24 greeted the men and outlined for them the purposes and ideals of the club. No student is eligible for membership until he has completed one term of residence in the course and is in good standing in the university.

Professor H. B. Meek, director of the course, spoke of the high scholastic standard of the men already in the course, and which must be maintained to remain in it.

A. L. Olsen '24, who was for two years president of Ye Hosts, outlined the broad field of outside activities which are open to men in the university and which are helpful, if not essential, in the development of hotel executives.

C. A. Jennings '25, athletic director of the Ag college, told of the good work that has been done by Ag teams in the past, and urged the men to do their bit in helping to win another string of victories this year.

The following men were unanimously elected to honorary membership of Ye Hosts: F. H. Randolph, assistant professor of hotel engineering; John McF. Howie, chairman of the educational committee of the American Hotel Association, and Frank A. Dudley, president of the American Hotel Association.

BIRDS TO MEET JUDGMENT AT ANNUAL POULTRY SHOW

The leading poultrymen of New York state will gather at Ithaca, December 2, 3, and 4 for the annual New York state poultry production and egg show. The poultry department is making an annual feature of this show primarily for the benefit of the New York state poultry industry.

During these three days the exhibitors will be able to see their own and their competitors' best birds placed by expert judges and will hear the judges' reasons for so doing.

Eggs will also be exhibited, and the importance of breeding for egg quality as well as egg production will be emphasized. Educational exhibits and lectures will take up a large part of the time both during the day and in the evening. Many poultrymen throughout the state feel that this show is worth the effort of attending it merely for the contact and association with the leaders in their own line from all over the state. It will give them a chance to see the other fellows' best birds, to discuss important matters of selection and breeding, and to get better acquainted with the general condition of the industry.

WHETZEL HONORED

Professor H. H. Whetzel was elected president of Phi Beta Kappa at its first meeting this year.

PLAY

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There are but few that cannot play some game and when one plays, one's health is being benefited

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Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, INC. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor
"JIM" REEVES

Associate Editors
"AL" MASON "ART" TAFT

Vol. VI November, 1924 No. 2

DRAMATICS

We notice the announcement in this issue that the annual Kermis play will be changed this year from its former three acts to the popular one-act plays; we notice with pleasure. We feel that the student-faculty committee has acted wisely in sensing the trend towards the shorter plays, and are confident that its action will stimulate both the authors and actors to keener competition. We have hitherto never had a play deemed worthy by the critics of further production, but now, with the same length of time for a shorter play, and the same quality of authorship for a smaller quantity of space, who knows to what heights our budding student authors may soar? We dream...

Our past Kermis plays have had a distinct rural flavor; it is good, yes, but sometimes we wonder if our Farmers' Week guests do not crave a change there, too. They are very well acquainted, indeed, with rubber boots and overalls, and might like to see something else. If two good one-act plays are submitted this year, one with the habitual rubber boots and overalls and one with evening suits, we could at least test out the truth of this surmise by producing both and noting the reactions to each. Success to our Kermis!

CONCERNING DANCING

Our first agricultural assembly has come and gone and with it memories and an occasional idea. No, the refreshments didn't affect us quite as bad as that, but the gathering did stimulate our thoughts a bit. It seems that the last two years have been instrumental in establishing a precedent whereby we eliminate our "tripping the light fantastic" at the regular meetings and have two gatherings in the old armory where one can at least have more room if not enjoyment. Nevertheless, we noticed a desire, among those present at the last meeting, to revert to the old custom if actions can be taken as any indication. Now, you who were there

know what an inconvenient place Roberts assembly is to attempt to wriggle around (not dance). In addition the faculty does not approve and we agree with them. In view of this fact, why couldn't we adjourn after our assembly to domecon for a half to three-fourths of an hour's enjoyment? This would most assuredly alleviate any possibility of conflict with the administration and would serve as an added inducement to members of the association to attend the gatherings.

VOTE

Ag elections will be here soon and it will be up to each of us to choose our class executives for the coming year. It is up to each of us to vote for the men who we believe will represent us best. Let's turn out and make it a real election. Vote for somebody—anybody—but vote!

THE GO-GETTER

The Go-Getter goes till he gets what he goes for;

The Go-Getter works till he reaps what he sows for.

He fixes a goal and resolves when he sets it,

The way to a goal is to go till he gets it.

The country is crowded with weakling diminishers,
And plastered with want ads for resolute finishers.

It's easy enough to start things with a roar,
But hard to keep pulling when biceps are sore.

The pushers are legion who push to begin,
But pushers are rare who will push till they win.

The booster we need is the one who will boost
Till the cattle come home and the hens go to roost.

There's many an auto equipped with a starter
That starts up the hill like the charge of a Tartar!

But soon it is found to have also a stopper;
The auto for us is the one with a topper.

The highway of life has a hundred who peter
To one who will stick and become a repeater.

To seer and dreamer the world is a debtor,
But passes its handsomer gifts to the getter.

The Go-Getter goes till he gets what he goes for;
The Go-Getter works till he reaps what he sows for.

He fixes a goal, and resolves when he sets it,
The way to the prize is to go till he gets it.—Robert Bruce Thurber

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

A Third Grade Boys' Composition on Breathing

Breathing is made of air. We breathe with our lungs, our lights, our livers and our skin—if it's not all stopped up with dust or dirt or powder. If it wasn't for our breath we would die when we slept.

Our breath keeps the life a-going through the nose when we are asleep. Our nose was made for breath and our mouths for food and to talk with.

People in a room make bad, foul, unholy, some air. They make carbonicide.

Carbonicide is poisoner than a mad dog. A heap of soldiers was in a black hole in India and a Carbonicide got into the hole and killed nearly every one before morning.

Girls and women kill the breath with corsets that squeeze the diagram. Girls can't holler or run like boys when their diagrams are squeezed too much. I'd rather run and holler and breathe lots of air and have bright eyes and rosy cheeks and a good appetite and a good diagram.

Give me air or give me death.—Ex.

It's better to have loved a short man than never to have loved a tall.
—Pelican

"Well," sighed the optimist as he gazed down at his old shoes, "I'll soon be on my feet again."

—Tennessee Mugwump

We class as public spirited the man who finally eats the worn out lettuce leaf from the cafeteria salad.

For practical Ag students it is far better to weed 'em and reap than to read 'em and weep.

Back to Nature

The old timers as usual are predicting a long cold winter. Why? Because all the little animals in the woods are making haste to grow extra thick fur coats before the first fall of snow announces the accession of old King Winter '0° to the throne of the seasons.

And that is not all. Right here on our own Ag campus two professors—F. L. Fairbanks and E. L. Worthen—have obeyed the call of instinct and are trying to imitate Professor H. W. Riley's style of a full man-size beard. It is rumored that only shyness has prevented several other faculty members from adopting this pre-safety razor custom, but now that the fad has started it is expected that before spring an Ag faculty meeting will resemble a conclave of Bolsheviks.

In anticipation of this, the COUNTRYMAN offers a prize of a solid gold (plated) mustache cup to the one who can cultivate the longest crop of whiskers before Easter. Come on, you profs!

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NEW GARDENING COURSES TO BE GIVEN THIS FALL

New and Progressive Practices Will Be Discussed in Lectures

Practical courses in vegetable gardening will be offered from November 5 to February 13 in connection with the regular twelve weeks' winter course. These courses are open to any person of eighteen or more years of age.

No examination is required for admission, since these courses are designed primarily to meet the needs of the farm boy and girl who may not have had an opportunity to complete a high school and college education.

The objection sometimes raised that an agricultural college education consists chiefly in studying theories and is therefore impractical, cannot possibly be made to these courses in vegetable gardening, since the aim has been to make them thoroughly practical.

Practical Lectures

The lecturers will discuss the most up to date practices followed by progressive gardeners in different sections, and explain the principles which underlie these practices. Practice work will be given in hotbed and cold-frame construction and management, also in seed sowing, transplanting, potting, and the like, in the vegetable greenhouses. Plants will be grown the same as in the early spring, for transplanting and out-door planting. Students will thus secure practical application of the principles discussed in the classroom.

GERMS HAVEN'T A CHANCE NOW IN A PIECE OF CHEESE

While prowling about the manufacturing rooms of the dairy building the other day we ran across the news that Walter V. Price '20, is accomplishing the hitherto impossible. "Walt" has been able to manufacture successfully cheddar cheese from pasteurized milk. He has performed the deed not only experimentally, but worked out the method so economically that 12,000 pounds of the milk received at the station daily throughout the summer was manufactured into cheddar cheese after the milk was pasteurized. This is a decided step forward in the cheese industry as it enables us to make cheese free from all possible sources of disease organisms.

DAIRYMEN WILL MEET

The annual meeting of the New York State Dairymen's Association will be held at Syracuse on November 12 and 13. The meeting will be called to order by Professor W. A. Stocking, Jr., '98, of the dairy department. Other members of the University who will address the meeting are: Dr. V. A. Moore of the Veterinary College, Professor G. W. Tailby, Jr., '06, Professor G. F. Warren, Jr., '03, of the farm management department, Professor H. A. Ross of the same department, Mr. H. E. Babcock, who is

manager of the Grange League Federation, and Mr. A. C. Dohlberg of the Geneva Experiment Station.

This association is one of the oldest organizations in this country and is the oldest in this state for the promotion of the dairy industry. It is through organization of the educational facilities of the state that most of the work is carried out.

KAMPUS KOLLOQUIALS

Professor J. H. Barron and Professor E. L. Worthen are on the list of speakers for the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy which will be held in Washington, D. C., on November 10. Professor A. F. Gustafson and Assistant Professor L. A. Dalton will also attend the meeting.

Professor Dwight Sanderson of the rural social organization department is making a survey of the township of Hartford in Cortland County, which he considers representative of conditions in New York state, in an effort to compute the cost of sickness in rural communities.

Among the many thousands of people attracted to the recent National Dairy Exposition at Milwaukee were Professors E. S. Guthrie, J. D. Brew '12, W. W. Fisk '10, and H. E. Ross '06. Professor Fisk was a judge of the cheese exhibit.

Professor B. B. Robb and B. A. Jennings are enjoying themselves in the service of extension. They are giving the women of the state some instructive entertainment in the scientific operation and repair of sewing machines.

Professor Flora Rose will be in Washington, D. C., November 12-14 to attend a meeting of the Land Grant Colleges. Miss Rose is in charge of the program on home economics and health education.

M. P. Rasmussen and J. S. Hatchcock of the agricultural economics department are spending a month in the principal potato shipping centers of New York state collecting data on potato shipping.

Professor Flora Thurston, state nutrition specialist, spoke on the work of extension service for better nutrition at the conference of the American Dietetics Association at Swampscot, Massachusetts.

COWS ON DIET

Professor E. L. Maynard and Professor E. S. Savage of the animal husbandry department will begin some nutrition tests on several animals in the university herd about the middle of November. Professor Savage also expects to run tests to determine the feeding value of silage.

POULTRY CLUB WORKERS PREPARE FOR HEN PARTY

Layers and Liars Judged Impartially at Annual Poultry Show

Poultry club workers throughout the state are already working hard to become proficient judges of the "layers and liars." Through the generosity of the Tioga Mill and Elevator Company of Waverly, a team of three such workers will be sent to New York City in January, 1925, to compete in the national poultry judging contest for 4-H club members. This contest is to be a feature of the Madison Square Garden poultry show and is open to teams of poultry club members from every state in the union.

New York's team will be chosen at the annual production poultry show here on December 2, 3 and 4. At that time the various counties of the state will send in their best teams to compete in a state contest. The team winning will go to New York with expenses paid by the Waverly company, which is much interested in the work of the boys and girls.

DOMECON DAMSELS DISPLAY MANY KINDS OF SWEETNESS

As a result of five laboratory lessons, the girls in the sophomore class in domecon put on an exhibit of canned fruits, vegetables, and jellies. This display contained about four hundred and fifty cans and one hundred and fifty jellies all preserved by the approved methods of domecon. The east laboratory in which the exhibit was shown was open to the public during the week of the extension conference and publicity was given to it in the conference by means of mimeograph sheets. The red of the beets and tomatoes here and there, the yellow of the carrots and peaches contrasted by the purple of the grape conserves, presented a pleasing sight not only to the eye, but to the gastronomic part of the anatomy as well.

Although in planning the exhibit no effort was made for quantity, the quality of the products was one of which domecon may well be proud.

NOTED BRITISHER SPEAKS ON PARASITES OF PLANTS

Dr. V. H. Blackman, professor of plant pathology and physiology at the Technical College of Science in London, was the guest of Professor H. H. Whetzel here October 1-6. Dr. Blackman's special field of investigation is the physiology of parasitism and the effect of electricity on crop products. He delivered a public lecture on these subjects on October 3. A banquet was given in his honor in the plant pathology laboratory in Bailey Hall.

Dr. Blackman is on a lecture tour of the principal universities in eastern and central United States, including Columbia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. He will spend his last week in this country in the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

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DOUGHNUTS DISAPPEAR AS FORESTERS GATHER

First Meeting of Club Peppy Affair; Big Doings Planned

The Forestry Club gathered on Thursday, October 9, for the first meeting of the year. After a short business meeting, during which it was voted to renovate the now sadly detuned piano, and to have the annual tough-steak roast the following week, the meeting adjourned and fun began. Short talks were given by Professor R. H. Hosmer, the head of the forestry department, and other representative members, and the spirit of the foresters began, slowly at first, but with increasing momentum, to be instilled into the new members. All was going well until the "cookee" uncereemoniously announced that grub was ready. Immediately ensued a scene of coffee, doughnuts, and song. The former disappeared in true forester fashion, and as for the songs—well any member of the club will inform the unknowing that foresters are half mouth, and the mouth is half song.

Tough Steak a Success

The steak roast on October 16, one week later, proved no less successful. About forty men, made up of professors, grads, undergrads and neophytes, gathered at the shrine of Saint Murphius, the mecca of foresters, and proceeded with the nefarious work of the day. A letter from "his imperial spudness" was read and the good saint told of his sorrow in

not being personally present, but gave evidence of being there in spirit as usual. A noteworthy forester states that the steak was unexpectedly tender and tasty, and that the coffee was good also since he could not sleep that night. Songs followed and Chief Hosmer rendered, to the amazement and enjoyment of the neophytes, his annual "Lumberjack Song." A passer-by might have seen a happy throng wending their way slowly back to "the hill" late in the evening, and would have been told, had he been curious, that said happiness was a result of a well-balanced diet of grub and good time.

DEPARTMENT IS WORRIED FOR CLAASSEN'S SAFETY

The war in China is not without its influence at Cornell. It has caused considerable apprehension for the safety of Dr. P. W. Claassen, who has gone to China on a two years' leave of absence to take charge of the biology department of Tsing Hua College in Peking. As no word has been received from him, it is not known whether he has reached Peking. Members of the department think that he has been held up at Shanghai.

At one time, because of the revolution, it appeared that the Chinese students at Cornell and other American universities were in danger of having their government funds cut off. This money comes from the Boxer indemnity fund. For the time, however, this danger has been averted.

TEAM SHOWS GOOD JUDGMENT WALKS AWAY WITH HONORS

Judging Team Visits Dairy Exposition at Milwaukee

The cattle judging team which represented Cornell this fall at the cattle and dairy shows certainly had its "ups and downs." Professor "Charlie" Allen, who was coach of the team, selected eight men from which to choose the members of the team which was to make the trip to the National Dairy Exposition at Milwaukee, held the first part of October. The men on the team at the Syracuse State Fair and the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., were: E. H. Clark '26, C. N. Sadd '26, L. H. Sisson '25, R. G. Maxwell '25, E. R. MacNeil '25, R. K. Mitchell '26, J. G. Miller '25, and W. S. Bishop '26.

Team Triumphs Over Syracuse

The team triumphed over Syracuse University's team at the state fair and finished fourth at the Eastern States Exposition. In this competition E. H. Clark judged first in the Ayrshires, J. G. Miller, E. H. Clark, and R. G. Maxwell journeyed to Milwaukee with Professor Allen, where Maxwell made a record exceeding that ever obtained by any Cornell man. Out of the seventy-two entrants in the National Sweepstakes Maxwell placed third. Members in the judging courses this year have set Maxwell's record as the minimum placing for next fall for the team and aspire to even higher records.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING: The plates from which the illustrations in this publication are printed were made by the Photo-Engraving Process.

Ninety-five percent of all illustrations used today are Photo-Engraved.

PHOTO-ENGRAVED plates are roughly divided into two classifications, halftone and line. The reproduction of a photograph or drawing, in wash or oil, is called a halftone. Line engravings, sometimes called line cuts, zinc etchings and zincs, are reproductions from drawings in pen and ink.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING came into general use about 35 years ago gradually supplanting wood engraving as a means of conveying pictures to the printed page. The process has made wonderful progress and is now the universal means for reproducing illustrations that are to be printed.

ALTHOUGH photographic methods are the basis of the process, it is by no means a mechanical one, and the craftsman who does not possess a highly-developed picture sense will surely fail to reproduce faithfully, the work of the artist or photographer.

IT is by this process that the beautiful color illustrations, and reproductions from paintings, seen in magazines and catalogues, are made possible, and incidentally, this process was invented and developed by Mr. Ives at Cornell University.

THIS is the first of a series of stories about Photo-Engraving. In the next issue we will try to be a little more specific, and tell what a line engraving is, how it is used and how it is made. In the meantime we will be glad to welcome anyone interested at our plant, where he can see the actual operations of this interesting and valuable art.

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"HY" WING ADDRESSES CLUB AT FIRST MEETING OF YEAR

Bob Mitchell Welcomes New Members; Faculty and Wives Present

At the initial meeting of the Round-Up Club held October 6, the cowboys again climbed into the stirrups. R. K. Mitchell '26, the president of the club, welcomed a good crowd, and for the sake of the frosh present, explained the purpose of the organization. He said that the aims of the club are to afford a general meeting place for the students interested in animal husbandry and to give students and faculty a chance to get acquainted in the informal discussions of the club. Professor H. H. Wing, the principal speaker of the evening, gave a talk on the National Dairy Exposition which was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, this fall. Professor "Charlie" Allen also gave a report on the work of the students' judging team at the exposition. This was the first meeting of the club attended by the wives of the faculty.

BACTERIOLOGISTS CONVENE IN ANNUAL FALL MEETING

The annual fall meeting of the central New York state branch of the Society of American Bacteriologists was held on October 25 at Auburn. Six members of the staff of the dairy department attended the meeting: Dr. J. M. Sherman, the head of the

dairy department, Dr. J. C. Hall, Professor W. A. Stocking, Jr., '98, Professor J. D. Brew '12, H. R. Curran '21, and E. S. Prickett.

Dr. I. C. Hall and Dr. Kiyoshi Matsumaura of the University of California reported upon certain investigations in the field of bacteriology, which they have carried on in the past year. Dr. G. J. Hucker and Dr. H. J. Coon, both of the New York State Agriculture Experimental Station at Geneva, also reported to the meeting the results of their recent work. The other Cornell representative was Dr. C. M. Carpenter '19 of the New York State Veterinary College.

RURAL ENGINEERING PLEASED WITH NEW HOME IN DAIRY

The rural engineering department is well pleased with its new offices out on the first floor of the new dairy building, except for one thing: there was no place prepared for Professors L. M. Roehl and J. E. Reyna. Consequently a sorrowful parting had to take place.

The rest of the department, however, has gone to prepare a place for them. The whole top floor of the dairy building is being finished off and will be used as a drafting room for Professor Reyna's courses. After the old sheep pasture south of the an husband building has been dignified with some temporary laboratory buildings, Professor Roehl will also join his fellows of the department.

HOWIE VISITS HOTEL CLASSES INSPECTS WORK OF STUDENTS

Great Progress Made in Course During Past Two Years

John McF. Howie, chairman of the educational committee of the American Hotel Association and manager of the Touraine Hotel in Buffalo, recently visited the classes in hotel management.

For twenty years Mr. Howie tried to convince his fellow hotelmen of the importance and need of a hotel training course in the universities, where young men can be trained technically and practically in the business of managing a hotel. Two years ago hotel management gained its place for the first time on a sound educational basis at Cornell University, through the efforts of Mr. Howie, with the help of Professors Martha Van Rensselaer and Flora Rose.

The steadily increasing registration in the course proves the need and demand for it. When it was first started twenty students registered. The next term the registration was doubled, and this year about one hundred students are taking the course.

RING OUT WILD BELLS

Assistant Professor E. F. Guba of the plant pathology department was married October 14 to Miss Georgia Lackers of Virginia, Minnesota. They will live in Ithaca after November 15.

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ITHACA, N. Y.

DR. G. F. WARREN DISCUSSES HIS EUROPEAN OBSERVATIONS

Talks at Graduate Students' Seminar on Economic Condition of Europe

In a lecture delivered at the graduate student's seminar on October 20th, Dr. G. F. Warren discussed a few of the economic conditions in Europe, as he saw them on his recent visit. He visited Europe in 1921 and the changes which have taken place since then are very noticeable and significant of the change in Europe's economic situation.

German Currency

The most striking thing in Europe at present is the German money. In 1921 it took 200-300 marks to make one dollar. In 1923 the dollar would buy four trillion marks. Then in a single day, in November, 1923, the German government revalued the German mark making what is called the "renten" mark which is worth about twenty-five cents or four for a dollar. The remarkable thing is that this has remained stable for over a year and has apparently become well established. The old mark, which literally ran away with itself is passing out of circulation. Only about one-tenth of the marks circulating are these old marks. Their value is the same as the renten mark.

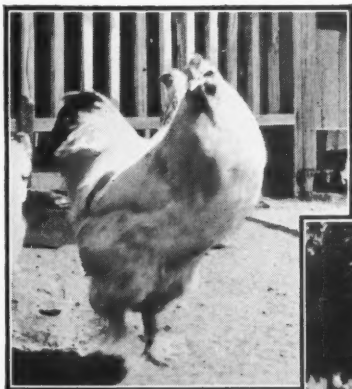
This was the only way Germany could ever get back on a sound financial basis. What they did was really to go into bankruptcy. All private debts are paid by paying 15% of the value at the time the debt was incurred. This means that practically all of the internal and private debts of Germany have been done away with. The country is nearly debt-free except for its indemnity to other countries. They have rid themselves of the currency problem without going through the period of deflation which the United States is going through and which other countries are trying to weather without catastrophe.

European Agriculture

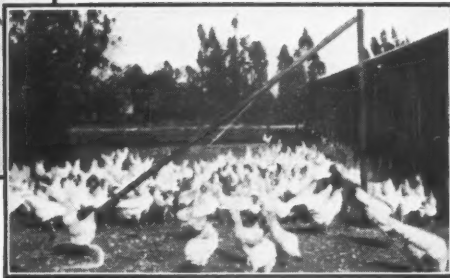
Dr. Warren next spoke of the agricultural situation in Europe and its international trade aspects. The situation is very different from our present plight. The American farmer is in a period of depression due to the currency deflation. The drop in price of farm goods came a year later in Europe than in the United States and then the depression was only temporary. The reason was that the European nations are encouraging the expansion of agriculture in their respective countries. This expansion is causing our foreign markets for agricultural products to decline, and Dr. Warren says there is no reason to believe that they will not continue to do so.

The slogan of the nations of Europe is: "Sell more, buy less." Each nation is trying to increase its gold supply; to increase its exports and curtail its imports; to produce within its own country that which heretofore they have been importing. In many of the countries where the policy of free trade has been exercised there is agitation for the levying of import duties especially on agricultural products. This "home-movement" is of vital importance to American farmers.

The pullet that lays the greatest number of eggs *is the pullet that can digest its food most easily*



"Ever since I started feeding Yeast," writes H. Borden, of East San Gabriel, Calif., owner of the yeast-fed fowls shown here, "my flock has been in a very healthy condition. Mortality has been nothing to speak of."



"I have used Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast for a period of four months," writes Burton Steere, of Springfield, Mass. (One of his yeast-fed flock is shown here.) "The birds showed a larger egg production than in previous years and the whole flock were kept in the pink of condition."

A HEN which lays heavily or poorly eats very nearly the same amount of feed," writes one of America's foremost authorities.

What makes the difference? Breeding? Care? Of course. But chiefly this: the good producer digests and assimilates her food easily.

Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast, added to the feed, makes it easy for the fowl to get the last ounce of nourishment out of it, to turn it quickly into bone, tissue, energy, and eggs. Yeast-fermentation prepares the feed for quick absorption even before the fowl begins to eat.

Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast can be bought in 1 lb. or 2½ lb. packages, 25 lb. cartons or 100 lb. barrels. It

will keep indefinitely. Full directions in every container. Your dealer should be able to supply you. If not, order direct from us. Transportation charges prepaid.

Now—this trial package for \$1

So you can thoroughly test for yourself the amazing results of Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast, a special trial package is now ready. One dollar brings it to you. Enough yeast to ferment the feed for 100 hens for a month and a half! Send today—enclose check, cash, or money order with the coupon below.

FLEISCHMANN'S PURE DRY YEAST

To the Dealer: Progressive raisers the country over have stocked Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast to supply the fast-growing demand. Poultrymen and stock-raisers who can't get it from their dealers send their orders direct to us by the hundreds. You should be getting your share of this business! Write us today for information.

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BEEKEEPER FROM FRANCE VISITS AG COLLEGE APIARY

**P. G. Baldensperger Visits College on
American Trip**

An interesting visitor to the University recently was Philip J. Baldensperger of Nice, France. Mr. Baldensperger is making his first trip to American soil, having been appointed delegate for France to the International Apicultural Congress which was held in Quebec, September 1-4, and after the congress he visited several places of interest to a foreign beekeeper in the eastern United States. His first visit in the United States was to the College of Agriculture, where beekeeping work has recently been re-established, and from here he went to visit the bee culture laboratory of the bureau of entomology, Washington, D. C.

New Race of Bees

Mr. Baldensperger was born and spent his boyhood days in Jerusalem. After being in France for five years, he returned to Palestine where he met two American beekeepers who were searching for better races of bees and of beekeeping. He and his five brothers all entered upon this line of work from them he learned modern methods and all of them continued it for many years. He and his only living brother are still in the work, he in France and his brother in Palestine. After leaving Palestine, he went to Nice to make his home and has continuous-

ly kept bees there, except for such periods as he has spent in northern Africa searching for a gentle race of bees of yellow color of which there were various vague rumors. Finally, he located these bees on an oasis on the edge of the Sahara Desert and has taken these bees to France and named them the Saharian bees.

THOMAS TOURS COUNTRY VISITS WESTERN SCHOOLS

Professor H. E. Thomas, of the plant pathology department, left the first of October on an automobile trip to visit the agricultural colleges and universities in Minnesota and other western states. He expects to go as far west as New Mexico, and then return through the southern states. Dr. Thomas will reach Washington, D. C., the last of December to attend a meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, and will resume his duties here the first of January.

PLOW RAISES CANE

Over in the rural engineering lab. there is an unusual looking weapon which Professor H. W. Riley says is a plow used in furrowing the ground for sugar cane. It was sent from Cuba by Charles Bellou, a former student. Unless one has a good imagination he would never recognize it as a plow. The tractors scoff at it, since it is designed for bovine power. Perhaps an hus can use their bulls on it.

FIERCE FUNGI FACE FAMINE AS CHUPP WRITES NEW BOOK

**New Edition Treats All Plant Diseases
Thoroughly and Practically**

When any particular plant disease is discussed before a group of growers and is new to them, they at once want to know where it came from, whether it is something new, what it looks like, what causes it, and what kind of weather and soil favors it, and how it can be controlled. With these questions in mind, Dr. Charles Chupp, of the plant pathology department, has written a book called, "Manual of the Diseases of Vegetable Garden Crops." Dr. Chupp has spent his vacations for the past two years collecting material for this book. It is not a research treatise, but contains information intended for farmers, extension workers, and plant pathologists. The chapters are arranged alphabetically according to the plant attacked, and the final chapter deals with soil sterilization and fungicides and their preparation. The publication was edited by Professor L. H. Bailey and printed by the MacMillan Book Company of New York. It will form a part of the Plant Industries Series.

ATTENDS MEETING

Professor Martha Van Rensselaer recently attended a meeting of the Federation of Presidents of Women's Educational Organizations, which was held in New York.

Winter Courses in Agriculture at Cornell

Practical farm courses
for farm-reared boys
from eighteen to eighty

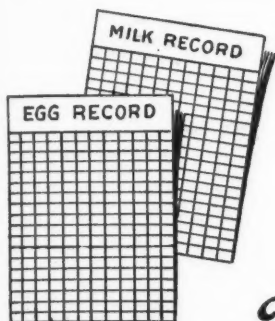
There are several new courses
—on swine, sheep
beef cattle and horses—and one
on educational problems in New York

These are some of the newer courses;
all the good old ones are continued—
dairy cattle, animals, fertilizers, milk and milk
products, insects, crops, the farm busi-
ness, flowers, the woodlot, plant diseases,
fruit, poultry, machinery, soils, vegetables

Free to residents of New York State

From November 5 to February 13
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K NOW the meaning of checkers on a bag of feed! They mean "This is a *Purina Chow*—made according to the proven principles of feeding taught at every leading agricultural college."

THE checkerboard is a mark which says "This feed was made by a 30-year old organization of agricultural college graduates, ex-government feed experts, ex-county agents, chemists, research men, practical farmers and business men."

ALL ingredients in the feed have been carefully tested. Where desirable, analyses have been made in Purina laboratories.

EVERY bag of feed is *uniform*. It is very thoroughly mixed.

EACH bag of Purina Chows carries with it the *insistence* that feeders must *keep records* of their feed cost. Purina Checkerboard Chows have proved to thousands of farmers that they *lower the cost of producing milk, eggs, pork and beef by the actual records they have kept*. That is the only *real* test of a feed. It is the only test which Purina Chows require!

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A "gas-well" in your yard



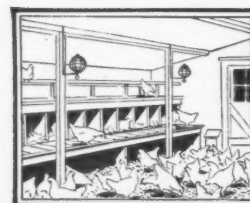
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Light given by the Colt Carbide-gas system is recognized by science as being nearest to actual daylight of all artificial illuminants. Thus it protects eyesight, and encourages reading, and cleanliness.

By making the home as attractive as the city's glitter it keeps the younger generation on the farm; and by affording cooking and ironing facilities it lightens the burden of the hard-working farm wife. No fires to build for light cooking, no changing of irons or waiting for them to heat—no lamps to clean or fill.

Actual tests have proved that stock can be stabled and fed under Carbide-gas light in one-third less time than under lanterns. In the henhouse increased egg production, due to Union Carbide-gas light, has often been sufficient to pay for the entire system.

The J. B. Colt generator is perfectly automatic and requires no attention except recharging (average: two or three times a year) with Union Carbide and water, and removal of residue, which then gives useful service as a whitewash, soil corrective, or germicide.

From this "gas-well" the Carbide-gas is carried throughout buildings and grounds by concealed iron pipes. In spite of its greater capacity and safety the genuine J. B. Colt generator costs no more than inferior systems. Write today for complete information.

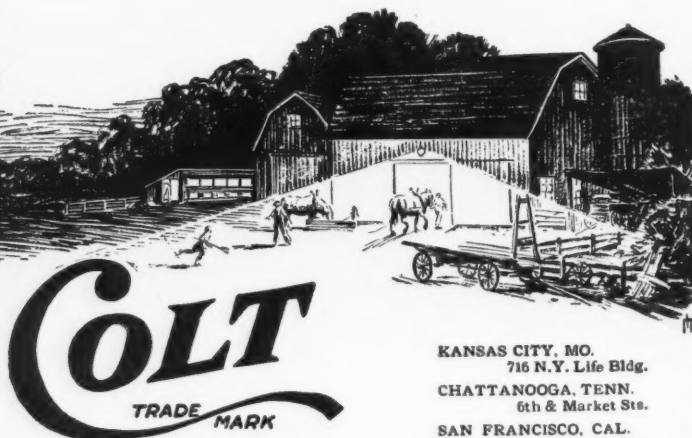
N. B. Do not be deceived by inferior imitations of the Colt plant. Representatives for the genuine Colt system can furnish credentials.

Union Carbide for use in the Colt system is distributed from more than 150 conveniently located Union Carbide warehouses throughout the country—direct to the user at factory prices. There is one near you.

J. B. COLT COMPANY

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Oldest and largest manufacturers of Carbide lighting and cooking plants in the world

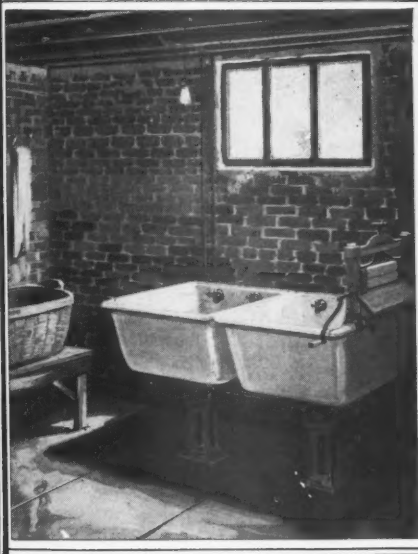
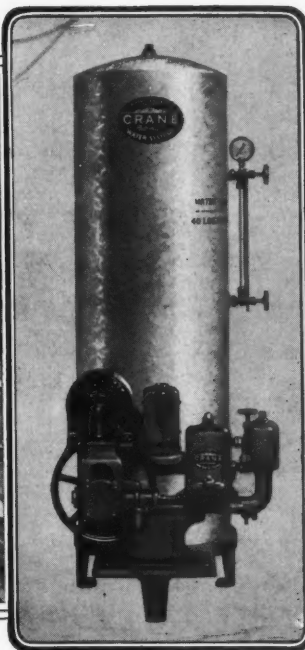


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Crane Automatic Water Systems can be had in capacities ranging from 200 gallons up to 6,000 gallons per hour



For the house, two types for the ordinary and deep well. Electric or gasoline power. A third type for large users

*Why work for your water supply? Make it work for you!
Enjoy finer health and comfort, yet save time and money*

What is more important in your home and on your farm than water? Yet, is your supply uncertain? Do you have to spare it to make it last? Or pump it by hand?

Why put up with such inconvenience any longer? A Crane Automatic Water System will give you fresh running water every day of the year—in bath, kitchen and laundry; in barn or barn yard. Just turn a faucet. Water pours out at full pressure instantly.

Costs less to own than to do without

Your time is money. A Crane System saves enough time to pay its cost. It adds more than its price to the value of your property. A few cents a day pays for gasoline or electric power. Your bath becomes a pleasure. Chores are lightened. Washday burdens are lifted. Living conditions become finer for your whole family.

There is a Crane System for the home alone, entire farm or large estate. Capacities range from 200 up

to 6,000 gallons an hour. Water may be pumped from an open or driven well, from cistern, lake or spring.

A trouble-proof system for every need

Crane pumps run quietly and smoothly. Special design prevents oil from mixing with the water. Flood lubrication. The crankshaft bearings are fitted to .0005 of an inch. Valves are easy to get at and are interchangeable. Visible oil gauge. The Crane name guarantees dependable service and lasting economy.

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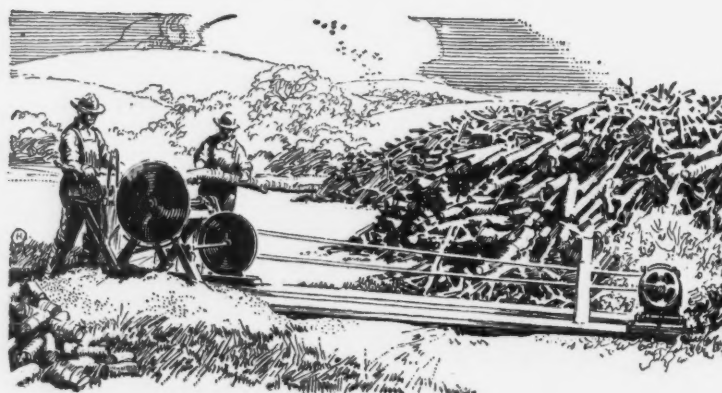
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Just Common Sense

FARM electrification, like farming itself, is a matter of common sense.

Farmers do not want electricity unless they can use it profitably.

But how can they learn to use it profitably? By experiment.

That is exactly what is now being done.

A National Committee of economists and engineers has organized state groups of farmers to whom electric service is now rendered. Each state group, with the assistance of its agricultural college and farm-paper editors, applies electricity in old and new ways. It keeps accurate records of operating and producing costs for comparison with the costs of unelectrified years. Electricity is being adapted to farming, and farming to electricity.

From time to time the results of these experiments will be made known. Farmers will not have to wait years before they can throw switches and fill silos electrically.

Even those farmers who have long had electricity, because their local conditions made it profitable to apply it, will receive the benefit. For they will see how they can make even greater use of electric service.

Thus the common-sense method of gathering the facts experimentally is helping along the work of farm electrification.

The Committee in charge of the work is composed of economists and engineers representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Departments of Agriculture, the Interior and Commerce, the Power Farming Association of America, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and the National Electric Light Association.

A booklet has been published by the Committee. It will be sent on request free of charge. Read it and pass it on to your neighbor. Write for it either to Dr. E. A. White, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., or to the National Electric Light Association, at 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION





How to Farm with Dynamite

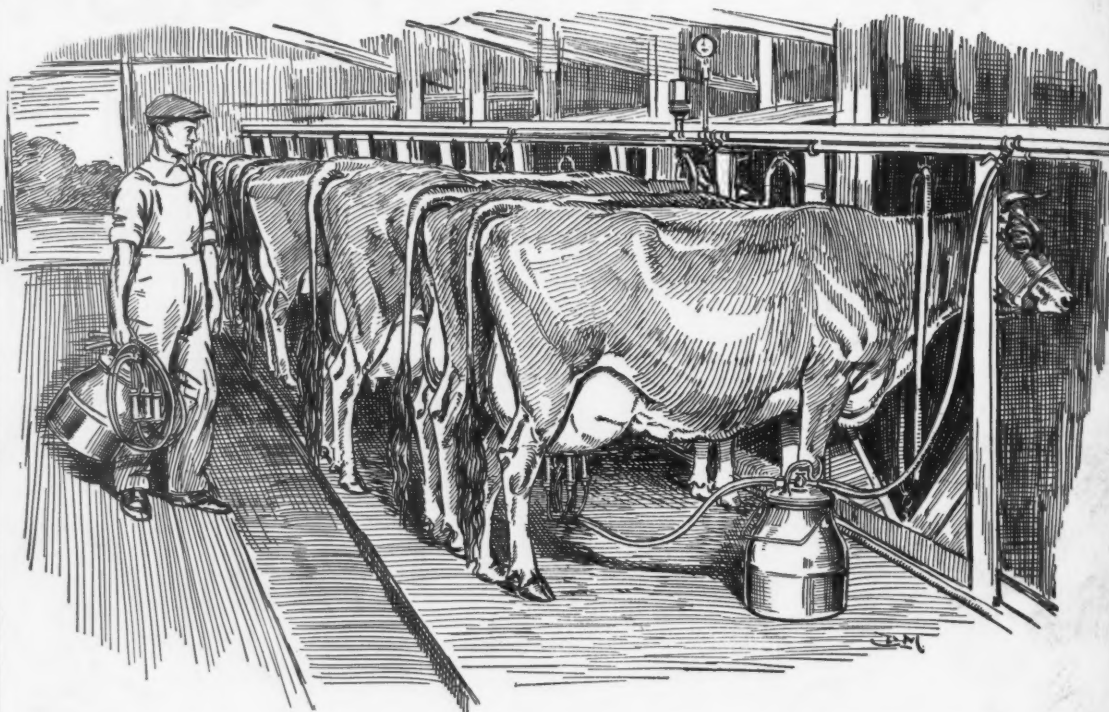
Some agricultural colleges have no course in the use of dynamite on the farm, but, whether yours has or not, you will find interest and instruction in "Land Development", a 75-page illustrated book, published by the Hercules Powder Co.

It explains in detail the way to blast stumps and boulders, dig ditches, plant trees, subsoil and even dig post holes with dynamite. It is a practical textbook and shows the way to more scientific farming.

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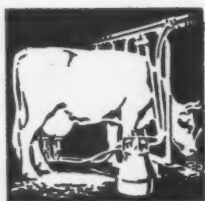
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